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CITY AND COUNTY OF NORWICH

# ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

HEALTHINESS OF THE CITIZENS

AND ON

THE SANITARY CONDITION

BY

The Medical Officer of Health

AND THE

Report of the School Medical Officer

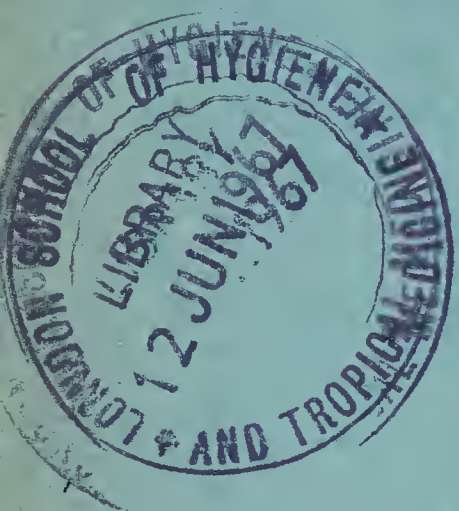
TO THE

EDUCATION AUTHORITY

FOR THE YEAR

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# Health Committee

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*Lord Mayor:*

COUNCILLOR ERIC J. S. HINDE

*Chairman:*

ALDERMAN J. BROOKSBANK, J.P.

*Vice-Chairman:*

COUNCILLOR R. P. BRAUND

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„ MRS. M. A. STANNARD

„ O. M. TUSTING

*Co-opted Members:*

DR. B. R. BRAMWELL,  
until 24th July, 1951


DR. E. F. CLARIDGE

DR. R. H. SCOTT,  
since 25th July, 1951

} *Representatives of the Norwich  
Local Medical Committee.*

MR. P. JOHNSON, L.D.S., R.C.S.

{ *Representative of the Norwich  
Executive Council.*



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PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
CHURCHMAN HOUSE,  
68, ST. GILES' STREET,  
NORWICH.  
*June 26th, 1952.*

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

As your Medical Officer of Health, I have pleasure in submitting the Annual Report for the year 1951, my twenty-sixth and, no doubt, my last.

Whoever cares to compare the Annual Report for 1926 and this present one will realise the appreciable strides which have been made in Public Health in that time sometimes in spite of difficulties and also in spite of the 1939-1945 War. There are still fields to conquer, e.g. notably in the direction of biochemistry.

The only senior staff change during 1951 was that Miss M. North, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., was appointed Superintendent of the Pupil Midwives' Hostel at 4, Earlam Road, and took up duties on 1st February, 1951.

The area of the City was increased on 1st April, 1951, by 242.5 acres for the purpose of producing more suitable building land for housing activities. This also increased the population of the City by the small number of residents in the area taken in.

The Registrar General gives the estimated Mid-year Home population of the City as 120,300 which is an increase of 600 as compared with 1950 but the population census taken on 8th April, 1951, showed 121,226. The statistics in the Report are worked out on the Registrar General's estimated number.

The Birth Rate of 15.87 is a slight rise as compared with 15.46 for 1950 and is slightly above the Birth Rate of England and Wales (15.5) but lower than the Birth Rate for the 126 Great Towns (17.3). The adjusted Birth Rate for Norwich is 16.02. This is the first year in which there has been even a slight rise since 1946 when the Birth Rate was 22.50. The pre-1939 War Birth Rate had sunk as low as 13.07 in 1938. A glance at the Chart No. 1 shows that the post-1939 War spike of Birth Rate did not rise as high as the post-1914 War spike of Birth Rate but has been more spread out and the total is appreciably greater. This process of the spreading out of the curve can be expected to be repeated in about 20—30 years from, say, 1946, unless some major factor, such as another War, intervenes. The crude Death Rate had a further rise

to 13.11 the third consecutive year in which there has been a rise. The crude Death Rate in 1938 was 11.98. The 1951 Death Rate for England and Wales was 12.5 and for the 126 Great Towns 13.4. It is to be expected that the crude Death Rate will rise owing to the increased average age of the population until the appropriate balance is struck.

The Maternity and Child Welfare statistics are not quite as good as those for 1950 but are still very satisfactory. There was one maternal death in 1951 and the Infantile Mortality Rate rose to 27.22 but that is better than the pre-War record, the increase being most pronounced in the neo-natal Mortality. The Still Birth Rate also rose to 21.01.

A new Infant Welfare Centre was opened on the West Earham Estate on 7th November, 1951, unfortunately combined with the Community Centre. Also, an additional session at the Lakenham Infant Welfare Centre was opened on 16th November, 1951, supervised by the Health Visitor with no Doctor in attendance.

With regard to Tuberculosis, there were only 31 deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis and that again materially lowers the record for the City. In fact, the rate has come down for the fifth consecutive year which is very satisfactory although the notifications of Pulmonary Tuberculosis rose somewhat. Moreover, the number of deaths from other tuberculous diseases rose a little. Dr. Boston's comments on these are of interest in the section dealing with that disease.

The other Infectious Diseases were rather active during the year. There was a certain amount of influenza in the early months with 82 deaths from influenza and influenzal pneumonia during the first quarter of the year. Nearly towards the end of the year an appreciable outbreak of Sonne Dysentery started, carrying over into 1952. This outbreak so far as could be traced started in one class of a Nursery School and the spread was rapid. In fact, this outbreak of Sonne Dysentery caused a great deal of work and worry to the Public Health Department and involved the expenditure of much time in our endeavours to bring it to a close, including the necessary education of the public. Also towards the end of the year a new outbreak of measles started.

For reasons unknown, the number of Cancer deaths fell from 270 in 1950 to 236 in 1951 but even this is a very serious figure.

The activities of the Ambulance Service of the Department were slightly reduced, largely owing to altered arrangements with other neighbouring authorities. Every effort is made to keep this Service as economical as possible consistently with efficiency and due consideration for the people concerned.



The Sanitary Inspectors' section of the Department has been as busy as always including the refuse collection, the salvage activities, pig food production and the Weights and Measures inspection.

The District Nursing Service has had a year of increased work. The Midwives and the Health Visitors as well as the Home Helps' Service and the Home Advisers have all kept up their high standard. The Mental Health Section, including the Occupation Centre, has done all the necessary work and the enlargement of the Occupation Centre in 1950 has been well justified. The Service is still frustrated by the absence of a Psychiatric Social Worker and a Psychiatrist and this continued difficulty destroys any possibility of improving the preventive side of this work.

The records of these various activities can be found in the body of the Report.

The Department has been asked by various bodies to take part in Surveys and Statistical Researches in various directions and has done all it could to be helpful.

During the year 402 medical examinations of employees or candidates for posts were carried out by the Medical Officers of this Department. The opinion of a consultant in 3 difficult cases with regard to officers was obtained but none with regard to manual workers.

I am pleased to express my thanks to those members of the Staff of the Department who have collaborated heartily and again my thanks are due to Dr. L. M. Dowsett for her ready help as Director of the Public Health Laboratory at the Isolation Hospital and to Dr. Boston for his most earnest work as Chest Physician.

It has been a great pleasure to me to be appointed as a representative of the Norwich Health Committee on the Norwich House Committee of the United Norwich Hospitals. I welcome this opportunity of such collaboration.

The financial conditions of the times have made any expansion of the department's work very difficult but I must record my thanks to the Chairman and members of the Health Committee for the support I have had in 1951 and over the years since 1926.

I have the honour to be,

My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

V. F. SOOTHILL,

*Medical Officer of Health  
and School Medical Officer.*

# STAFF OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH AND SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICES, 1951.

## Permanent Whole-Time Officers.

V. F. SOOTHILL, M.A., M.D., B.Ch. (Cantab.), D.P.H., M.R.C.S. (Eng.),  
L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Medical Officer of Health and School Medical Officer;

G. L. LEGGAT, O.B.E., M.B., Ch.B. (Ed.), D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health.

G. W. RIDDEL, M.C., M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H.

Medical Officer in charge of School Health Service; and  
Assistant Medical Officer of Health.

MISS A. A. NICOL, M.B., Ch.B. (Aber.), D.P.H. (Aber.).

Senior Assistant Medical Officer of Health for Maternity and Child Welfare.

MRS. M. E. ANDERSON, M.B., Ch.B. (St. Andrews), M.R.C.O.G. (Lond.)

Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and  
Assistant School Medical Officer.

C. H. B. LAWFIELD, M.A., M.R.C.S. (Eng.), L.R.C.P. (Lond.).

Assistant Medical Officer of Health; and  
Assistant School Medical Officer.

## Part-Time Officers.

† R. B. BOSTON, M.B., Ch.B., F.R.C.S. (Ed.), D.P.H.

(Chest Physician.)

E. LISTER, M.D. (Vienna).

(For treatment of Scabies.)

## Public Analyst.

ERIC C. WOOD, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C. (Part-time).

## School Dental Officers.

### Senior:

C. R. KNOWLES, L.D.S. (Leeds), (left 27th April, 1951).

A. E. SUMMERS, L.D.S. (Glasgow), (from 1st July, 1951).

### Assistants:

J. E. D. POLLARD, L.D.S. (Eng.).

A. E. SUMMERS, L.D.S. (Glasgow), (until 30th June, 1951).

3 Vacancies.

1 Oral Hygienist (commenced 23rd April, 1951).



### **Health Visiting Staff, etc.**

- 1 Superintendent Health Visitor and School Nurse. (Vacant.)
  - 14 Health Visitors and School Nurses (Whole-time).
  - 3 Nurses in District and Minor Ailments Clinics (All Temporary Part-time).
- } 17 Qualified Health Visitors authorised.
- 1 Acting Tuberculosis Visitor.
  - 2 Orthopædic Physiotherapists (Two vacancies).
  - 1 Speech Therapist (Part-time).
  - 1 Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives.
  - 1 Superintendent of Home Nursing.
  - 2 Clerk Attendants in Dental Clinic; 3 Vacancies. (5 Authorised.)
  - 1 Non-qualified person engaged on the cleansing of children's heads, and treatment of Scabies.
  - 1 Organiser of Domestic Helps.
  - 2 Home Advisers.

All the Health Visitors hold the Certificate of the C.M.B. and a Certificate in General Nursing Training.

### **Mental Health Service.**

- 2 Authorised Officers (one for relief purposes).
- 2 Occupation Centre Supervisors and Mental Health Workers (Mental Deficiency).

### **Senior Sanitary Inspector.**

G. D. KIRBY, F.R.S.I., M.Inst.P.C., F.S.I.A.

### **Deputy Senior Sanitary Inspector.**

J. H. SMELLIE, M.R.S.I., M.S.I.A.

### **Sanitary Staff.**

- 8 Inspectors all holding the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Sanitary Inspectors and 7 of them the Certificate of the Royal Sanitary Institute for Inspectors of Meat and other Foods. (There are 2 vacancies.)
- 3 Cleansing Inspectors and 1 Disinfecting and Drainage Officer.

### **Weights and Measures Staff.**

- E. E. SCOTT, M.I.W.M.A., Senior Inspector.
- 1 Inspector.
- 2 Unqualified Assistants.

### **Clerical Staff.**

- 37 Clerks.

† In the service of the Regional Hospital Board.



# GENERAL

# ANNUAL REPORT, 1951.

## STATISTICS.

Area (in acres) ...	...	...	...	8,165
Population (Census, 1951) ...	...	...	...	121,226
Estimated Mid-year Home Population ...	...	...	...	120,300
Number of inhabited houses (end of 1951 according to Rate Books ...	...	...	...	36,191
Rateable Value, April, 1952 ...	...	...	...	£930,660
Sum represented by a penny rate—estimated ...	...	...	...	£3,750

## VITAL STATISTICS.

### Live Births.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate ...	1789	924	865
Illegitimate ...	121	64	57
	<hr/> 1910	<hr/> 988	<hr/> 922

The Birth Rate per 1000 estimated resident population was 15.87; England and Wales 15.5; 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 17.3.

Adjusted Birth Rate (Area Comparability Figure 1.01) 16.02.

The Crude Birth Rates for previous years were:—

1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
15.83	17.02	20.47	20.71	22.50	21.56	18.05	17.18	15.46

### Still-Births.

	Total.	Male.	Female.
Legitimate ...	39	16	23
Illegitimate ...	2	1	1
	<hr/> 41	<hr/> 17	<hr/> 24

The Still-Birth Rate per 1000 total (live and still-) births was 21.01 (16.99 for 1950). The rate per 1000 estimated Mid-year Home population was 0.34 as compared with 0.36 for England and Wales and 0.45 for the 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns.



		Total.	Male.	Female.	
<b>Deaths</b>	...	1577	781	796	Death Rate 13.11
					per 1000 of the
					estimated resi-
					dent population.

Adjusted Death Rate (Area Comparability Factor 0.90) ... 11.79

Death rates:—England and Wales 12.5 per 1000 Mid-year Home population; 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 13.4.

The Crude Death Rates for previous years were:—

1942.	1943.	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.	1950.
15.54	13.80	13.22	12.64	12.56	12.74	11.09	12.17	12.61

### Maternal Mortality from—

Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion	...	...	...	1
Maternal Mortality Rate	{	per 1000 live births	...	0.52
		per 1000 Total (live and still-) births	...	0.51
			...	

The Maternal Mortality Rate for England and Wales per 1000 Total (live and still-) Births was:—(a) Sepsis of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, 0.10; (b) Abortion with toxæmia, 0.00; Other toxæmias of pregnancy and the puerperium, 0.24; (c) Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth, 0.13; (d) Abortion without mention of sepsis or toxæmia, 0.05; (e) Abortion with sepsis 0.09; (f) Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium, 0.18. Total, 0.79.

There was no Maternal Death in 1950.

### Infantile Mortality Rate:—

	1951.	1950.
All infants per 1000 live births	27.22	24.31
Legit. infants per 1000 legit. live births	27.39	24.63
Illegit. infants per 1000 illegit. live births	24.79	19.05

The Inf. Mort. Rate per 1000 live births for 1951 was:—  
England and Wales 29.6; 126 County Boroughs and Great Towns 33.9; London 26.4.

### Neo-natal Mortality Rate:—

	1951.	1950.
All infants per 1000 live births	16.75	11.89

<b>Deaths from Measles (all ages)</b>	...	—	1
„ „ Whooping Cough (all ages)	...	1	—
„ „ Diarrhoea (under 2 years of age)	...	4	4

**Mortality Rate—1 to 5 years:** 0.12 per 1000 population.

**Tuberculosis:—**

31 deaths from Pul. Tub. (death rate, 0.257 per 1000 population).

9 deaths from other Tub. Diseases (death rate, 0.075 per 1000 population).

**Cancer.**

Malignant growths accounted for 236 deaths, with a death rate of 1.96 per 1000 population. The number of deaths in 1949 and 1950 were 227 and 270 respectively.



**Causes of Death at different periods of life in the County Borough of Norwich during the year 1951.**  
*The following information has been supplied by the Registrar-General.*

CAUSES OF DEATH.		All Ages	0—	1—	5—	15—	25—	45—	65—	75—
ALL CAUSES	...	1577	52	14	7	16	50	288	449	701
1 Tuberculosis, respiratory	...	81	—	1	—	2	9	8	8	3
2 Tuberculosis, other	...	9	1	8	1	1	1	—	1	1
3 Syphilitic disease	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	2
4 Diphtheria	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5 Whooping Cough	...	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
6 Meningococcal infections	...	8	—	2	—	1	—	—	—	—
7 Acute poliomyelitis	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8 Measles	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
9 Other infective and parasitic diseases	...	3	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1
10 Malignant neoplasm, stomach	...	46	—	—	—	—	1	13	15	17
11 Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	...	29	—	—	—	—	2	17	6	4
12 Malignant neoplasm, breast	...	16	—	—	—	—	1	8	6	1
13 Malignant neoplasm, uterus	...	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	6	2
14 Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	...	137	1	—	2	1	3	40	45	45



15	Leukemia, aleukæmia	...	6	1	—	—	—	—	2	3	—
16	Diabetes	...	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1
17	Vascular lesions of nervous system	...	194	—	—	1	—	—	33	56	103
18	Coronary disease, angina	...	165	—	—	1	—	—	37	59	65
19	Hypertension with heart disease	...	39	—	—	—	—	—	6	16	17
20	Other heart disease	...	294	—	—	—	1	—	30	76	181
21	Other circulatory disease	...	46	—	—	—	—	—	6	10	30
22	Influenza	...	77	—	—	—	—	—	12	27	36
23	Pneumonia	...	62	6	3	—	—	—	9	13	29
24	Bronchitis	...	92	—	—	—	1	—	18	27	45
25	Other diseases of respiratory system	...	19	1	—	—	—	—	11	2	2
26	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	...	17	—	—	—	—	—	4	5	6
27	Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	...	9	3	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
28	Nephritis and nephrosis	...	15	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	4
29	Hyperplasia of prostate	...	19	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	12
30	Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
31	Congenital malformations	...	5	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
32	Other defined and ill-defined diseases	...	171	35	—	2	—	—	16	31	84
33	Motor vehicle accidents	...	8	—	1	—	2	—	—	2	1
34	All other accidents	...	22	—	2	—	2	—	3	6	6
35	Suicide	...	21	—	—	—	1	—	11	7	—
36	Homicide and operations of war	...	2	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—

# Infantile Mortality, 1951

Deaths from stated Causes in Weeks and Months under One Year of Age.

CAUSE OF DEATH	Total under 4 Weeks.																Total Deaths under One Year.
	Under 1 Week	1-2 Weeks.	2-3 Weeks.	3-4 Weeks.	4 Weeks.-2 Months.	2-3 Months.	3-4 Months.	4-5 Months.	5-6 Months.	6-7 Months.	7-8 Months.	8-9 Months.	9-10 Months.	10-11 Months.	11-12 Months.		
Common Infectious Diseases	Small-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Chicken-pox ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Measles ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Scarlet Fever ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Diphtheria: Croup ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Wasting Diseases	Whooping Cough ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Dysentery ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Gastro-Enteritis ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	
	Premature Birth ...	17	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	21	
	Congenital Defects ...	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	4	
Imprudent Feeding	Injury at Birth ...	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	
	Want of Breast-Milk ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
	Atrophy, Debility, Marasmus	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	



## **SOCIAL CONDITIONS.**

The most remarkable feature of social conditions at present is the general feeling of being relatively hard-up. It is true that certain classes may perhaps be better off than they have ever been before but there appears to be a general feeling of being "up against it" and of frustration. There is an appreciable scarcity of certain goods, prices are very high and the value of money is all "haywire." Projects are being held up through lack of money or material. A further trouble is that the people at large feel that they cannot see the end of these difficulties. All these factors are very depressing but the people as a whole are getting enough to eat and are reasonably well dressed. Moreover, the housing conditions are gradually improving but there is still much housing work to be done.

One of the many difficulties produced by the creation of Regional Hospital Boards and their action in taking over all hospitals has been for Norwich a serious difficulty in getting accommodation for the elderly chronic sick. This has got a little easier perhaps latterly but there are still difficulties, particularly for old women. It would appear that a single "all purpose" (medical) Local Authority is the least unsatisfactory solution to the many problems which have arisen since the passing of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

## **LABORATORY FACILITIES.**

Specimens are examined at the Public Health Laboratory situated in the grounds of the Isolation Hospital. A record of the work done during the year is shown on page 72. Reference is made to the chemical and bacteriological examinations of food on pages 41—47.

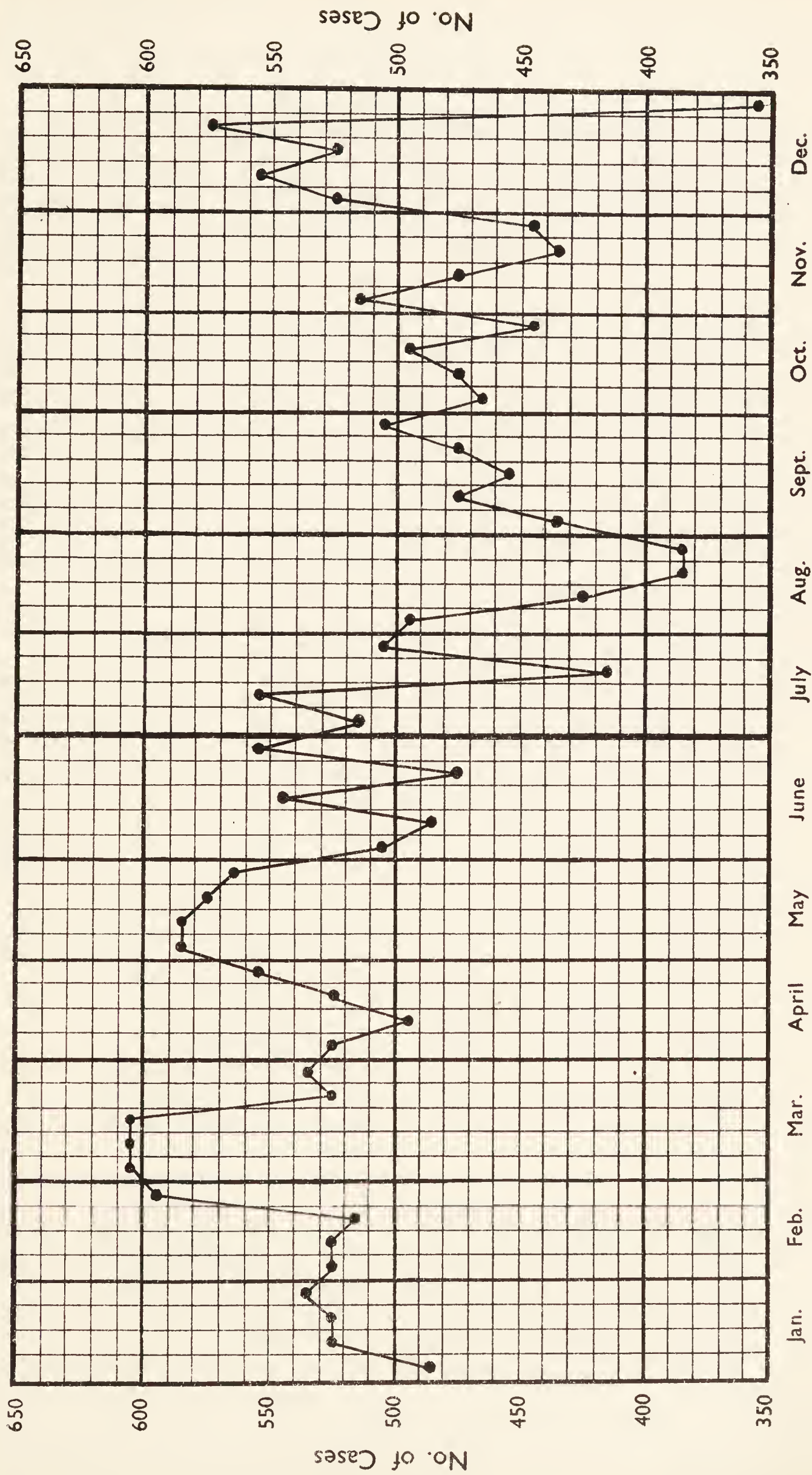
## **AMBULANCE SERVICE.**

(Section 27, National Health Service Act, 1946.)

A third Conference between representatives of the County Councils Association, The Association of Municipal Corporations and the London County Council on the Ambulance Service took place on the 19th October, 1950 and a report was issued on the 13th December, 1950. The recommendations contained in this report were accepted. In consequence of this the Great Yarmouth County Borough Council and the East Suffolk County Council were appointed Agents for Norwich and granted permission to convey patients from the Norwich Hospitals, for which services they are financially responsible. This caused a decrease in the work of the Ambulance Service.



GRAPH SHOWING WEEKLY NUMBER OF CASES CARRIED





(a) **Administration.** The Ambulance Service is administered by the Health Committee, and is under the control of the Medical Officer of Health. At present the Service is accommodated with the Fire Service in the Central Fire Station, and the day to day operation and maintenance of the vehicles is in the hands of the Chief Fire Officer.

(b) **Vehicles.** At the end of the year 6 ambulances, 2 multi-seater vehicles and 5 sitting-case cars were in use. During the year 2 new sitting-case cars were delivered, one as a replacement for a car which had not been disposed of at the end of the year; the other car is additional. A replacement for one of the multi-seater vehicles had not been delivered at the end of the year. The multi-seater vehicles are used to convey patients to and from the out-patient departments of the local hospitals, to convey patients between the local hospitals and a convalescent home in Norfolk, and the mental defectives to and from the Occupation Centre each day.

82 journeys of 100 miles or more from Norwich were made.

(c) **Personnel.** At the end of the year the staff consisted of 2 Section Leaders, 20 Male and 6 Female Driver/Attendants, and 1 Male Attendant. A maintenance motor mechanic was appointed in February. The 2 Section Leaders who were appointed as a trial in January, were placed on the permanent staff in September. An additional Male Driver/Attendant was appointed but resigned and the vacancy had not been filled at the end of the year. Firemen were used on 37 occasions to supplement the Ambulance staff.

(d) **Cases carried.** The following tables show the number of cases dealt with during the year:

(i) *Classification of Cases carried:—*

Classification.	Stretcher Cases.	Sitting Cases.	Total.
Accidents and sudden illnesses ... ..	985	688	1673
Transport to and from hospitals and other places (not included elsewhere) ...	4955	18548	23503
Maternity cases ...	278	1178	1456
Mental Cases ...	58	129	187
Corpses (to Mortuaries)	101	—	101
Totals ...	6377	20543	26920



(ii) *No. of Cases conveyed:—*

		By Local Services.	768 cases were also conveyed by other Local Authorities under Mutual Assist- ance Schemes.
By Ambulances	...	14885	
By Cars	...	11267	
Total	...	<hr/> 26152 <hr/>	

In addition 8,300 patients were conveyed to and from the Occupation Centre. Midwives used sitting-case cars on 363 occasions.

(iii) *No. of journeys made:—*

		Journeys.	Mileage.
By Ambulances	...	10677	116434
By cars	...	7798	123598
Totals	...	<hr/> 18475 <hr/>	<hr/> 240032 <hr/>

No. of accident and other emergency journeys included above:—

Ambulance	...	1481
Car	...	131
Total	...	<hr/> 1612 <hr/>

## HOME NURSING.

(Section 25, National Health Service Act, 1946.)

The headquarters of the District Nursing Service are at the Cavell Home, 36, Unthank Road. On the 31st December, 1951, the staff consisted of a Superintendent, 14 whole-time and 3 part-time nurses, the part-time nurses working 30 hours each per week. Two male nurses were employed. The authorised establishment is a Superintendent and 16 nurses. The Council had decided to make application to the Minister of Health for consent to the Amendment of the Proposals under Section 25 of the National Health Service Act, 1946 by providing for the institution of a night service, and increasing the existing establishment of nurses by 4 to a total of a Superintendent and 20 full-time nurses. Provision was however made in the estimates for the year for the appointment of only one additional nurse.

During the year 48399 visits were made to the 1849 patients compared with 49079 visits to the 1817 patients for the year 1950.



The District Nurses assisted in a National Cancer Survey the chief aim of which was to discover how the funds of the Marie Curie Memorial can be most effectively dispensed for the welfare of cancer sufferers being nursed at home. The survey took place between 1st February to the 30th April, 1951.

## **DOMESTIC HELPS.**

(Section 29, National Health Service Act, 1946.)

The scheme provides for an Organiser and the equivalent of 60 whole-time Domestic Helps to provide domestic help for households where such help is required owing to the presence of any person who is ill, lying-in, an expectant mother, mentally defective, aged, or a child not over compulsory school age within the meaning of the Education Act, 1944.

Uniform consisting of overalls, head-squares and badge is provided. The Domestic Helps also receive a travelling allowance, part-time Domestic Helps receiving a proportionate allowance. Recipients of assistance are required to contribute towards the cost in accordance with their means as assessed under a scale adopted by the Council.

During the year assistance has been given in 214 maternity cases, 12 tuberculous cases and in 251 other cases. In all but 15 instances the applicants were asked to contribute towards the cost.

The establishment on 31st December, consisted of an Organiser, 25 whole-time and 41 (equivalent to 29 whole-time) part-time Helps. In addition 18 part-time Helps were assisting in the homes of blind persons.

Although the service has expanded during the year difficulty has been experienced from time to time in meeting requests for assistance.

## **HEALTH PROPAGANDA.**

In conjunction with the Director of Education arrangements were made for the showing of Health Education Films to adult audiences at various schools in the evenings. The films selected were:—

- “Your Children’s Play.”
- “Your Children’s Sleep.”
- “A Modern Guide to Health.”
- “Unwanted Guests.”
- “Wanted for Life.”
- “Every Five Minutes.”

These films were obtained from the Central Office of Information and the programme was presented by the Films Officer. The attendances were satisfactory.

By the kind co-operation of the Norwich Food Executive Officer a portable Clean Food Exhibition from the Ministry of Health was on show at the Food Office, Norfolk House, during the month of July. Also a portable display set from the Central Council for Health Education Exhibition Service was exhibited at Churchman House.

A display to publicise the Welfare Foods Scheme was arranged at St. Barnabas Infant Welfare Centre on Tuesday, 11th September, at which the Sheriff of Norwich attended.

Appropriate publications, posters and pamphlets issued by the Central Council for Health Education were purchased and distributed amongst the Ante-natal Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres and various departments of the Council. The Empire Marketing Board hoardings, which have been handed over to the Council were freely used for the display of Health Education posters.

Circulars on Food Hygiene, especially relating to food poisoning, were sent out to all members of the food industry.

The Health Committee considered a recommendation of the Ministry of Food and decided to ask the occupiers of Food Shops, Restaurants, etc., to display notices requesting the public not to take dogs into premises in which food is sold.

## **HOSPITALS USED BY INHABITANTS OF THE AREA.**

(Under the Regional Hospital Board)

(a) **Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.** This Institution is a general hospital with a large out-patient department. It has a total of 440 beds, including 22 for eye cases, and the daily average number of beds occupied was 383 compared with 394 in 1950.

Norwich persons suffering from Venereal Diseases were also treated at this hospital jointly with those from Norfolk. (See page 84.)

(b) **The Jenny Lind Hospital.** The Jenny Lind Hospital which works in close co-operation with the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital has 80 beds and admits boys under 11 years and girls under 12 years of age, not suffering from an infectious or contagious disease. There is also an out-patient department. The daily average number of beds occupied was 61 compared with 59 in 1950.



(c) **The West Norwich Hospital.** In accordance with the Ministry of Health classification of hospitals the West Norwich Hospital comes under the category Mainly Chronic, i.e. having accommodation for general cases and chronic sick cases, but more than 50% beds for the latter. The Institution provides 279 beds. The daily average number of beds occupied was 254 compared with 255 in 1950.

(d) **Norwich Isolation Hospital** has 82 beds, the number being reduced from 94 to enable accommodation to be provided for the Chest Clinic. 24 beds are allocated for cases of advanced pulmonary tuberculosis. The daily average number of beds occupied was 39 compared with 42 in 1950.

(e) **Hellesdon Hospital** for Mental Cases has 335 beds for males and 399 for females. The number of beds actually occupied, however, is 792—301 males and 491 females. The statutory accommodation at the Bethel Hospital, Bethel Street (which is now a ward of Hellesdon Hospital) is 100—there are actually 89 beds occupied, all by females.

(f) **Accommodation for Mental Defectives.** See pages 88—92.

(g) **The Maternity Home** at Drayton Hall provides 17 beds. The daily average number of beds occupied was 12.

(h) **Tuberculosis Sanatoria.** See pages 81 and 82.

## **SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA.**

**Water.** The water supply obtained from the River Wensum and controlled by the Local Authority was constant and adequate in amount throughout the year.

The water was subjected to pre-filtration chloramination, aeration, sedimentation assisted in part by coagulation, partly slow sand and partly rapid sand filtration, disinfection by chlorine and finally treatment with activated carbon. Copper sulphate treatment was also used during part of the year for the control of algal growths.

Bacteriological examinations of the City's piped water supply as supplied to the consumer were carried out in the Public Health Laboratory. The Water Department's own chemist carried out examinations of the water at the various stages of the treatment. During the year 305 bacteriological examinations were made by the Public Health Laboratory, 296 of which were reported to be "highly satisfactory," 7 "satisfactory" and the remaining 2 "suspicious." During the year ended 31st March, 1952, 308 bacteriological examinations were made, 300 of which were reported to be "highly satisfactory," 6 "satisfactory" and the remaining 2 "suspicious."

The Water Engineer reports that, when the results of the bacteriological examinations made at the Public Health Laboratory fell from the highest standard of "highly satisfactory," the results of samples drawn at the same time and examined in the Water Department's own laboratory did not. Also, faecal coli were absent in all cases.

Further, in an effort to do everything possible to ensure the safety of the supply, the Water Committee has instructed that employees who are in a position to pollute the water should be medically examined with reference to their potentiality for pollution of the water supply, and that, if any of these employees are absent through sickness a copy of the medical certificate be sent to the Medical Officer of Health to enable him to determine whether re-examination is necessary. During the year three newly-appointed employees were examined and 10 examinations of employees absent through sickness were carried out.

The majority of the population obtain their water from the City's supply, those not doing so being almost negligible.

The Water Engineer reports that works of extension of water mains have been carried out during the past year as under:—

	City and County.	
	Miles.	Yards.
Extension of Water Mains ...	13	613
Mains removed in City ...	—	142
Mains transferred to Loddon R.D.C. ...	4	1202
Total length of system ...	323	227

**Drainage and Sewerage.** The City Engineer has kindly supplied me with the following information:—

#### *Sewerage Works.*

During the year ending 31st December, 1951, further progress has been made in improving the efficiency and sufficiency of the sewerage system of the City comprising the following works:—

The systematic inspection, flushing and cleansing of all sewers as necessary.

The reconstruction of sewers, found on examination to be defective, and the separation of foul and surface water, by the laying of duplicate sewers in the undermentioned streets:—

Nelson Street, Northumberland Street, Catton Grove Road, Gildencroft, Drayton Road, Garden Street Passage.



Works to mitigate surface water flooding have been completed in Heartsease Lane.

A sewage pumping station has been constructed near the Marl Pit Public House and a sewer laid in Hellesdon Road to drain a new housing estate and existing houses which previously drained to cesspools.

Sewers have been or are being laid on the new Corporation Housing Estates known as:—

Earlham West, Lower South Park Avenue, North Park Avenue, Cooper Lane, Woodcock Road, Hellesdon Road.

### *Main Drainage and Sewage Purification Works.*

The construction of the Yare Valley Main Drainage Scheme (Trowse Pumping Station to Eaton) has been completed.

The Bluebell Valley Main Drainage Scheme (Eaton to Earlham Road) has been completed as far as North Park Avenue providing outfall sewers to the Lower South Park Avenue and the North Park Avenue housing Estates. The length of Sewer between The Avenues and Earlham Road is uncompleted.

Plans and details for the construction of the North West Intercepting Sewer which will run from the north and west of the City at Catton and Hellesdon to Trowse Pumping Station have now been prepared and are awaiting Government approval.

The Experimental Double Filtration Plant at Whitlingham Sewage Farm continues to give very satisfactory results.

Plans for the new sewage Disposal Works at Whitlingham have been prepared and are waiting for Government approval.

The preparation of plans are in hand for the reconstruction of Trowse Pumping Station and the new Pumping Main and Gravity Sewer from Trowse to Whitlingham.

### **Public Cleansing and Sanitary Inspection, etc.**

The work carried out under the supervision of the Senior Sanitary Inspector is summarised as follows:—

#### *Collection and Disposal of Refuse.*

Approximately 25,098 tons of waste material, house and trade refuse were collected and disposed of at the Harford Refuse Tip.

In addition, 5,467 tonnage loads of trade and other refuse were disposed of at the Refuse Tip by private firms, a charge being made for this according to the tonnage of the vehicles.

4,254 dogs and cats were buried at the Refuse Tip.

### *Emptying of Cesspools.*

There are 303 cesspools in the City. These were emptied at frequent intervals and a total of 5,495 loads were removed and disposed of through the City sewers.

52 loads of privy bin refuse were removed.

### *Collection of Kitchen Waste and Salvage.*

A total of 1,181 tons 5 cwt. of raw kitchen waste was collected during the year. This was processed into 738½ tons of concentrated food and sold to pig and poultry keepers, the income from its sale being £5,457.

Other salvage collected during the year is as follows:—

	Amount Collected Tons	Approximate Value £
Paper ... ..	297¾	4651
Textiles ... ..	40¾	2044½
Bottles, Jars, Bones, Skins ...	70½	443¼
Other Metals ... ..	6¼	267¼
	<hr/> 415¼ <hr/>	<hr/> 7406 <hr/>

### *Refuse Department Vehicles and Equipment.*

During the year 2 Morris refuse collection vehicles were delivered. At the end of the year the fleet consisted of:—

- 17 Karrier Refuse Collection Vehicles.
- 4 Dennis Refuse Collection Vehicles.
- 1 Bedford Night-Soil Vehicle.
- 3 Commer Cesspool Emptiers.
- 1 Karrier Cesspool Emptier.
- 1 Dennis Cesspool Emptier.
- 8 Morris Commercial Lorries.
- 2 Muir-Hill Dumpers.
- 2 Aveling-Barford Calfdozers.
- 1 Tractor and Scraper.

### *Sanitary Inspection of the Area.*

The following is a summary of the principal work of the Department during the year, and action taken under the various Public Health and Housing Acts, or Bye-laws:—

- 3737 Nuisances detected.
- 430 Notices served by order of the Health Committee.
- 1276 Preliminary notices served.
- 5028 Premises re-inspected.
- 3161 Nuisances have been abated.
- 1539 Special complaints have been received and the premises have been inspected.

The following are the principal matters that have been dealt with:—

- 34 Unpaved or defectively paved yards and passages.
- 125 Choked drains.
- 91 Defective Drains.
- 199 Insufficient dustbins.
- 159 Defective Water closets.
- 210 Defective eaves gutters and rainwater pipes.
- 29 Sinkwaste pipes defective or not disconnected.
- 548 Houses with defective roofs, walls, etc.

During the year one owner exercised the right of appeal under the Public Health Act 1936, after being served with a Statutory Notice requiring the provision of a dustbin. The case was heard by the Norwich Magistrates and the appeal allowed. Following this, the responsibility for the provision of dustbins was considered by the Health Committee, and on the 27th November, 1951, it was resolved "that in any case in which the owner of premises declines to comply with the informal requirements of the Senior Sanitary Inspector that a new dustbin should be provided, the Town Clerk be authorised to serve on the occupier a formal notice under section 75 (1) of the Public Health Act, 1936."

*Offensive Trades.*

The number of offensive trade premises on the register at the end of the year was as follows:—

Dealers in Rags, Skins and Bones	...	5
Fellmongers	... ..	2
Fat Melter	... ..	1
Tripe Boiler	... ..	1
Waterproofing	... ..	1
		—
		10
		—

62 visits were made to houses let-in-lodgings, and 4 to common lodging houses. 989 meetings of owners and tradesmen have been held. 92 drains were tested, of which 91 were found to be defective; 41 were reconstructed.

*Tents, Vans and Sheds.*

48 inspections of tents, vans, and sheds have been made to ensure that proper sanitary conveniences and sufficient water supply as specified in the Bye-laws were provided.



### *Sanitary Condition of Theatres, Music Halls, etc.*

During the year 46 inspections were made and, on the whole, the conditions were found to be satisfactory.

### **Rats and Mice Destruction.**

Four ratcatchers were employed throughout the year, sewer treatment being carried out by them in addition to their normal duties.

The following Tables show the amount of work done and the estimated results obtained:—

		Dwelling Houses.	Business Premises.	Other Premises.	Total.
New complaints	...	849	70	20	939
Premises dealt with	...	1936	207	49	2192
Premises cleared	...	1120	104	27	1251
Follow-up treatment	...	816	103	22	941
Total No. of points pre- baited	... ..	5153	1341	236	6730
Total No. of points from which pre-bait taken	...	2003	589	91	2683
Total amount of pre-bait taken (@ 4 ozs.)	...	7364 OZS.	1864 $\frac{3}{4}$ OZS.	479 $\frac{3}{4}$ OZS.	9708 $\frac{3}{4}$ OZS.
Points from which poison bait taken	... ..	1539	433	76	2048
Amount of poison bait taken (@ 4 ozs.)	...	436 OZS.	123 $\frac{3}{4}$ OZS.	21 $\frac{1}{4}$ OZS.	581 OZS.
Number of holes gassed	...	46	—	—	46
Estimated No. of rats killed		3387	1229	193	4809

### *Block Treatment in connection with the Sewer Rat Campaign.*

Number of manholes baited	...	...	...	3301
Number of manholes baited from which pre-bait taken	... ..	...	...	1098
Total amount of pre-bait taken (@ 6 ozs.)			...	3776 $\frac{1}{2}$ ozs.



In addition, special treatment was carried out at Harford Refuse Tip during the year with the following results:—

Number of points laid ...	...	...	40
Number of points from which pre-bait taken ...	...	...	6
Total amount of pre-bait taken ...	...	...	13 ozs.
Number of points from which poison bait taken ...	...	...	6
Amount of poison bait taken ...	...	...	4 ozs.
Estimated number of rats killed ...	...	...	10

### Piggeries.

8 visits have been made to piggeries.

### Factories.

Total number of factories using mechanical power ...	570
Total number of factories not using mechanical power	95

*Inspections for the purposes of provisions as to health:—*

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspections.	Written Notices.	Occupiers Prosecuted
Factories with mechanical power	108	12	—
Factories without mechanical power	14	3	—
Other premises under the Act (including works of building and engineering construction but not including Outworkers' premises)	2	1	—
Totals ...	124	16	—

Defects.	Number of Defects.		
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred by H.M. Inspector.
Want of cleanliness ...	1	1	1
Insufficient sanitary convenience	3	4	1
Unsuitable or defective convenience	16	13	13
Other offences ...	1	1	1
Totals ...	21	19	16

Four factories obtain their drinking water supply from a source other than the Council's supply. These supplies were examined periodically by the Public Analyst, the results being forwarded to the Medical Officer of Health.

### *Outworkers.*

In February 746 outworkers were notified, and in August 718 were notified (665 in connection with the making, etc., of wearing apparel, 51 with crackers, and 2 with brush making). The majority of the names appeared on both lists.

### **Restaurant Kitchens and other Food Preparing Premises.**

Bye-laws made under Section 15 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1938 ("for securing the observance of sanitary and cleanly conditions and practices in connection with the handling, wrapping and delivery of food sold or intended for sale for human consumption, and in connection with the sale or exposure for sale in the open air of food intended for human consumption") were confirmed and came into operation on the 27th November, 1950. In connection with these Bye-laws and the Food and Drugs Act, 618 visits were made to restaurant kitchens and other food preparing premises. The majority were found to be in a reasonably clean and proper condition, but 94 letters were sent requesting various improvements to be carried out, and on the whole the proprietors concerned were co-operative. In two cases, however, dirty and unsatisfactory conditions persisted, and fines of £10 and £20 imposed when proceedings were taken.

### **Shops and Offices.**

The following is a synopsis of the inspections made during the year:—

Premises.		Inspections.	Re-in- spections.	Notices or Letters sent.
Shops	...	100	16	6
Offices	...	7	—	5
		—	—	—
Totals	...	107	16	11
		—	—	—

The following contraventions have been abated during the year:—

- 4 Insufficient W.C. accommodation.
- 2 Insufficient light to sanitary convenience.
- 1 Sanitary convenience dirty or defective.
- 2 Seating accommodation form not displayed.
- 2 Premises defective or dirty.
- 3 Forms re Shops Acts provisions not displayed.
- 5 Notices re half-day closing not displayed.
- 2 Notices re Sunday partial closing not displayed.
- 1 Staff not having weekly half-day holiday.

### *Shops: Hours of Closing.*

For remaining open for the serving of customers after 6 p.m. 1 stall-holder was fined £4 (4 occasions); 1 fined £3 (3 occasions); 1 fined £2 (2 occasions); 2 fined £1 each (1 occasion); 2 fined 10/- (1 occasion).

### **Open-Air Baths.**

*Lakenham Bath.* This bath has been reconstructed and a purification plant installed. Water from the City's supply is used. The bath was re-opened on 5th June, 1951.

14 samples were taken on 4 occasions for chemical and bacteriological analysis, with the following results:—

3 samples were quite satisfactory, and 11 samples were highly satisfactory for bathing.

*Eagle Bath.* 6 samples were taken on 2 occasions for chemical and bacteriological analysis, with the following results:—

2 samples were unsatisfactory; 4 were satisfactory. The probable number of coliform bacilli was 1800 in two cases, 1700 in one case, and 900 in one case.

*Private Swimming Baths.* None was open during the year.

### **Weights and Measures Section.**

The Inspector of Weights and Measures submits to the Health Committee an Annual Report on the work of his Section of the Department.

The principal functions of the Inspectors are as follows:—

(a) To be responsible for the custody and accuracy of the City Local and Working Standards of Weights and Measures, the precision balances, scale beams and other testing equipment.

(b) To visit all premises where weights, measures and instruments are in use for trade and compare them with the working standards.

(c) To verify and stamp all weighing and measuring apparatus, both new and repaired, submitted for test.

(d) To administer the various Acts, Regulations and Orders designed to protect the public in relation to the sale of food.

(e) To administer the various Acts, Orders and Byelaws designed to protect the public in relation to the sale of coal and other solid fuels.



(f) To administer the Act and regulations relating to the sale of sand and ballast (including building materials).

(g) To verify and stamp gas meters under the Gas Act, 1948, as agents for the Ministry of Fuel and Power.

The following is a general summary table.

	Premises visited.	Remarks.
Outdoor Inspections of apparatus		2,215 premises should be visited at least once a year, in addition to special surprise visits and second visits.
Routine ... ..	989	
Surprise and Second Visits ... ..	33	
Petrol Pumps		64 premises with a total of 213 pumps should be visited at least once a year in addition to special surprise visits and second visits.
Routine ... ..	43	
Surprise and Second Visits ... ..	6	
Sale of Food Inspec- tions — Retailers		1552 premises are liable to inspection.
Routine ... ..	329	
Surprise and Second Visits ... ..	7	
Sale of Food Inspec- tions — Wholesalers		40 premises are liable to inspec- tion.
Routine ... ..	18	
Surprise and Second Visits ... ..	5	
Labelling of Food and Marking Order Inspections ...	226	1542 premises are liable to inspection.
Coal and other solid Fuels ... ..	89	50 merchants are registered for coal and other solid fuels.. In addition to the weighing apparatus at the yards the Inspectors can check deliveries almost anywhere. It is not known how many wood mer- chants are operating.



Sand and Ballast	...	—	60 owners of calibrated vehicles are registered with approximately 248 vehicles between them, of which 47 were inspected. Other owners, with registered offices outside Norwich, use vehicles within the City boundary.
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Merchandise Marks Act	...	8	This Act can be used for any goods where the question of false trade description arises.
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GRAND TOTAL	...	<u>1753</u>
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N.B.—The above figures are exclusive of verification duties involving visits to scalemakers, factories, shops and garages to test 167 heavy weighing machines and petrol pumps. The summary is also exclusive of periods spent in observation of markets, shops, fuel merchants and street traders for which no definite figures can be given

All the above work is in addition to 4,614 verifications of scales, weights and measures which were new or had been repaired and the verification of 1,546 gas meters.

### Canal Boats.

The total number of boats on the register is 7, including one propelled by motor, all of which are believed to be in use or available. There has been no fresh registration during the year in respect of motor-propelled boats, but there was one registration under the category of “other boats.”

Seven inspections were made during the year, and the Inspector reports that he found all the boats clean and well kept.

There has been no infringement of the Acts and Regulations, no case of infectious disease occurred, and no boat was detained for cleansing and disinfection.

## HOUSING.

### Slum Clearance Operations.

41 families were rehoused in 1951 from areas which have been confirmed by the Minister, 6 families from areas which have not yet received the Minister’s confirmation and 28 families from individual unfit houses.

### Clearance and Compulsory Purchase Orders.

There was nothing to report during 1951.

## Demolition and Closing of Insanitary Premises.

Action was taken under Sections 11 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1936, as follows:—

Demolition Orders	...	...	...	8
Closing Orders	...	...	...	—
Undertakings Not to Re-let	...	...	...	21
Total	...	...	...	29

30 Tuberculous families were re-housed on the recommendation of the Medical Officer of Health to the Housing Committee. The Council grant rent rebates in accordance with an approved income scale to tenants of non-parlour houses and flats. This arrangement also applies to the re-housing of cases of tuberculosis

## Statistics.

New houses and flats were erected during the year as follows:—

(a) 579 by the Council (All permanent).

(b) 136 privately.

### 1. Inspection of Dwelling-houses.

1. (a) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects (under Public Health or Housing Acts)	3719
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	8313
2. (a) Number of dwelling-houses (included under sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932	846
(b) Number of inspections made for the purpose	1380
(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	29
(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	1718

### 2. Remedy of Defects during the Year without Service of Formal Notices.

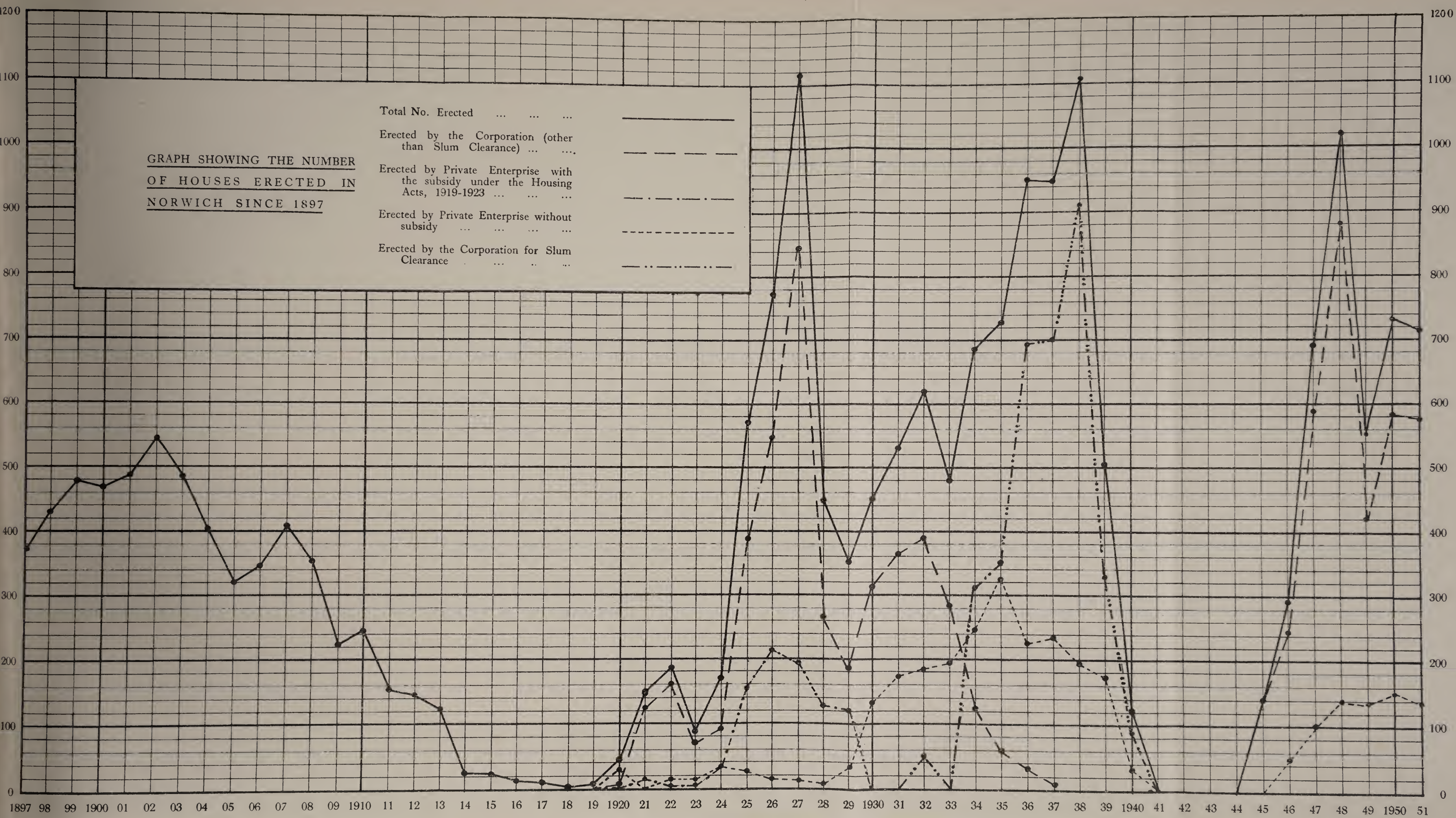
Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers	1138
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### 3. Action under Statutory Powers.

*A—Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 16 of the Housing Act, 1936:*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs	15
(2) Number of dwelling-houses which were rendered fit after service of formal notices:—	
(a) by owners	12
(b) by Local Authority in default of owners	1











*B—Proceedings under Public Health Acts:*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied ...	305
(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:	

(a) by owners (including 170 in respect of which notices were served in 1949 and 1950) ...	249
--	-----

(b) by Local Authority in default of owners ...	6
---	---

*C—Proceedings under Sections 11 and 13 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made ...	8
---	---

(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders ...	5
--	---

(3) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which undertakings not to relet were accepted ...	21
---	----

*D—Proceedings under Section 12 of the Housing Act, 1936.*

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made ...	Nil
--	-----

(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or room having been rendered fit ...	Nil
---	-----

Number of separate tenements on which Closing Orders were operative or undertakings had been accepted, and which were demolished ...	5
--	---

**4 Housing Acts, 1936—Part IV—Overcrowding.**

*Note:—*The following figures relate to the overcrowding survey carried out under the Housing Act, 1935, and to those cases of overcrowding which have come to our notice subsequently. Owing to the prevailing housing difficulties, overcrowding in private dwelling-houses and on the Council's estates, the overcrowding figure must certainly be higher. Without a detailed survey, however, it would be difficult to present a true picture of the problem at the present time.

(a) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year ...	59
--	----

(2) Number of families dwelling therein ...	102
---	-----

(3) Number of persons dwelling therein ...	506
--	-----

(b) Number of new cases of overcrowding reported during the year ...	17
--	----

(c) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year ...	26
--	----

(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases ...	156
---	-----

(d) Particulars of any case in which dwelling-houses have again become overcrowded after the Local Authority have taken steps for the abatement of overcrowding ...	Nil
---	-----

## UNSATISFACTORY HOUSEHOLDS.

During 1951 there were 29 unsatisfactory households under consideration by the Health (Unsatisfactory Households) Sub-Committee. These were visited by the Sanitary Inspectors and the Health Visitors. The Home Advisers also visited 24, and made 1870 visits. I am able to report that there has been sufficient improvement in 6 cases to enable the Committee to remove them from the records. In other cases some improvement has taken place.

## RENT AND MORTGAGE INTEREST RESTRICTIONS ACTS, 1920—1939.

Many enquiries have been made of the Town Clerk's Department under the above-mentioned Acts, and the Furnished Houses Rent Control Act, 1946, and advice has been given.

## EMERGENCY POWERS (DEFENCE) GENERAL REGULATIONS. REGULATION 68AA.

There was no application for the re-occupation of premises which could not be occupied without infringing Section 155(3) of the Housing Act, 1936. 8 licences were renewed. 1 licence was cancelled.

## ERADICATION OF BED BUGS.

7 houses were found to be infested with bed bugs, (none of these was a Council house). These were treated with D.D.T. or other suitable fumigators.

## NORWICH CORPORATION ACT, 1933—Section 81.

No person was removed under this Act to an institution or other dwelling to enable the Corporation to cleanse and disinfect his or her dwelling-house.

## COMMITTEE FOR THE WELFARE OF OLD PEOPLE.

On the recommendation of the Health Visitors, Sanitary Inspectors, etc. 50 cases were referred to the Norwich Committee for the Welfare of Old People.

## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Section 47. AND NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951.

No person was removed under these Acts during the year to a suitable hospital or other place.

At the request of several General Practitioners in the city unofficial assistance by the Department was given for the purpose of dealing with and arranging the admission of aged, infirm or physically incapacitated persons to institutions.



## NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948—Section 21.

One of the Medical Officers carries out periodical visits to 7 hostels for the aged and infirm, which are administered by the Corporation.

## INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

### (a) Milk Supply.

The quality of milk from a chemical standpoint remained good. Cowkeepers numbered 4, with approximately 160 cows. 59 retailers of milk reside in the city, and 19 outside. The Inspectors made 118 inspections of dairies and milk shops.

Licences were granted as follows:—Retailers of Tuberculin Tested milk 43; Retailers of Pasteurised milk 46; Dealers and Pasteurisers of milk 1.

39 samples of Tuberculin Tested milk were bacteriologically examined. Of these, 8 failed to pass the Methylene Blue test.

102 samples of Pasteurised milk were taken. Of these, 8 failed to pass the Methylene Blue test, and 5 failed to pass the Phosphatase test.

31 samples of T.T. Pasteurised milk were taken, all of which were satisfactory.

The vendors were notified in those cases in which the samples were not up to standard.

277 samples of milk were submitted for chemical analysis and in 45 cases the milk-fat content was found to be not up to standard.

5 samples of milk (4 T.T. and 1 ordinary) supplied by producers residing outside the city were taken for examination by animal inoculation. The ordinary milk showed the presence of *Brucella Abortus* and the County Medical Officer of Health was informed.

219 samples of ordinary milk supplied by producers inside the city were taken for examination by animal inoculation. One sample was found to contain Tubercle Bacilli and another sample from the same producer gave a positive result to Tubercle Bacilli and *Brucella Abortus*. A third sample from another producer was found to contain Tubercle Bacilli. Notices under the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949, were served on these producers requesting them to arrange for the milk to be treated in such a way that it could with safety be disposed of for human consumption. The notices were withdrawn when negative results were produced.

Compensation was paid during the year under the Milk & Dairies Regulations, 1949 to one producer in respect of a milk supply which gave positive results to Tubercle Bacilli and *Brucella Abortus* in 1950, and which was found to be free from infectious disease in 1951.

# CARCASES, PARTS OF CARCASSES, AND ORGANS, EXAMINED, CONDEMNED, AND DESTROYED, FOR DISEASES OTHER THAN TUBERCULOSIS.

DISEASE OR CONDITION.	Whole Carcasses and Offal	Forequarters	Hindquarters	Diaphragms	Hearts	Heads	Kidneys	Livers	Lungs	Mesenteric Fats	Meat, lbs.	Spleens	Stomachs	Tongues	Omenta	Udders
1 CATTLE—																
Abscesses ...	...				4	7	2	262	14	3	63	1	3	5	—	1
Actinomycosis	...				—	48	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48	—	—
Angiomatosis	...				—	—	—	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Bruising ..	...	1			—	—	—	—	—	—	130	—	—	—	—	—
Congestion	...				—	—	—	270	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cirrhosis ..	...				—	—	—	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Cystic ...	...				—	—	7	7	5	—	—	4	—	—	—	—
Cysticercus Bovis	...				9	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	—	—
Distomatosis	...				—	—	—	887	13	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dropsy ...	...	1			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Fatty Degeneration	...				—	—	—	30	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Infarcts ...	...				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Inflammation	...			2	4	—	1	1	4	2	3	8	8	—	—	29
Mastitis ...	...				—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Melanosis ...	...				—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Necrosis ...	...				—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nephritis ...	...				—	—	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Œdema ...	...				—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pentastomum Denticulatum	...				—	—	—	—	—	22	449	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis	...				11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pericarditis-Septic	...	2			—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pleurisy ...	...				—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pneumonia	...				—	—	—	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—



[illegible]

# CARCASES, PARTS OF CARCASSES AND ORGANS, EXAMINED, CONDEMNED AND DESTROYED FOR TUBERCULOSIS.

DISEASE OR CONDITION		Whole Carcases and Offal	Forequarters	Hindquarters	Diaphragms	Hearts	Heads	Kidneys	Livers	Lungs	Mesenteric Fats	Meat, lbs.	Splens	Stomachs	Tongues	Omenta	Udders
KIND OF ANIMAL																	
Cattle	...	33	23	4	5	34	384	10	82	399	150	171	2	8	304	—	8
Sheep	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Pigs	...	1	—	—	—	1	46	9	—	—	15	20	—	—	48	—	—
TOTALS		34	23	4	5	35	430	19	82	399	165	191	2	8	352	—	8

## SUMMARY.

Tuberculosis	...	34	23	4	5	35	430	19	82	399	165	191	2	8	352	—	8
Other Diseases	...	93	1	—	2	48	70	36	1753	384	27	1003	17	12	67	—	30
TOTALS		57	24	4	7	83	500	55	1835	788	192	1194	19	20	419	—	38

(b) **Meat and Other Foods.**

Frequent inspections of retail butchers' shops and market stalls are made by the Inspectors. All meat found to be diseased and unfit for human food is collected by a contractor authorised by the Ministry of Food. 313 visits were made to slaughterhouses requisitioned by the Government, and the carcasses of the animals slaughtered therein were inspected.

The following analysis shows the number of animals inspected and particulars relating to the meat condemned:—

**Carcases Inspected and Condemned.**

	Cattle, excluding Cows.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep and Lambs.	Pigs.
Number killed and inspected ... ..	4060	948	3128	5684	2340
<i>All diseases except T.B.</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned ... ..	2	1	8	2	10
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	1350	278	4	530	195
Percentage of the number inspected affected with dis- ease other than T.B. ... ..	33.2	29.4	0.38	9.36	8.7
<i>Tuberculosis only</i>					
Whole carcasses con- demned ... ..	20	13	—	—	1
Carcases of which some part or organ was con- demned ... ..	540	213	4	—	59
Percentage of the number inspected affected with T.B. ... ..	13.79	23.8	0.12	0.0	2.56



The tables on pages 42—45 give details of the carcasses, parts of carcasses and organs which were condemned and destroyed.

Other foods condemned as being unfit for human consumption included the following:—

2196 tins meat, 995 tins fish, 3208 tins fruit, 67 tins fruit juice, 2 tins meat and vegetable, 1995 tins vegetable, 2605 tins milk, 1 drum condensed milk (617 lbs.), 213 tins tomatoes, 33 tins tomato paste, 69 tins tomato juice, 13 tins rabbit, 17 tins rhubarb, 357 tins soup, 7 tins sweet corn, 4 tins Xmas pudding, 40 tins marmalade, 246 tins jam, 135 tins meat and fish paste, 127 jars meat and fish paste, 25 jars marmalade, 688 bottles pickles, 25 bottles sauce, 70 tins coffee, 2 tins steak pudding, 1 tin fruit pudding, 8 tins tomato ketchup, 586 bottles fruit, 1 bottle fruit essence, 1 jar sandwich spread, 36 jars jam, 1 jar orange curd, 3 jars lemon curd, 52 packets cereal, 142 packets cake mixture, 134 lbs. prunes, 144 table jellies, 5 jars honey, 3 jars peanut butter, 2 jars beef extract, 2 bottles tomato ketchup, 52 jars mincemeat, 4 packets suet, 40 tins spaghetti, 11 tins syrup, 4 tins Bournvita, 3 jars mustard, 1 jar fruit spread, 4 tins stuffed olives, 10 packets dates, 31 tins hors d'oeuvre, 19 tins chicken, 1 tin Vita-cup, 3 jars chutney, 2 packets gravy salt, 4 packets glace cherries, 2 tins macaroni, 3 bottles salad cream, 11 tins apple sauce, 3 tins molasses, 9 jars horseradish, 1 bottle vinegar, 2781 packets cheese, 27 tins anchovy paste, 1200 lbs. biscuits, 14 lbs. cake, 387 lbs. tea, 112 lbs. macaroon paste, 58½ lbs. vermicelli, 9 lbs. rice, 392 lbs. dried fruit, 131 lbs. Dutch ham sausage, 12 lbs. chocolate, 56 lbs. fondant icing, 33 lbs. cooked ham, 120 lbs. sweets, 247 lbs. milk powder, 98 lbs. figs, 512½ lbs. cheese, 6 tons 3 cwt. fish, 12 stone 3 pecks, 90 gallons shrimps, 1 ton 12¾ cwt. crabs, 7 stone fish roes, 119 lbs. prawns, 1588 lbs. beef, 1464 lbs. pork, 104¾ lbs. mutton, 67 lbs. chitterlings, 5 cwt. cockles, 17 lbs. bacon.

### **Bakehouses.**

There were 77 bakehouses on the register and 225 visits have been made to these. Cleansing and limewashing have been carried out and the premises as a whole kept in a reasonably satisfactory condition.

Extremely unsatisfactory conditions were found to exist at one bakehouse. Proceedings were taken which resulted in a fine of £15.

### **(c) Adulteration, etc.**

256 samples of Food and Drugs—194 taken informally, were submitted for analysis. The following informal samples were found to be adulterated:—2 condensed milk, 1 mixed cereal, 1 sugar, 1 bread, 1 pork sausage, 1 dried milk powder, 1 ice-cream.

64 formal samples of milk from two producers were found to be deficient in milk fat. In one case, the milk was found to be adulterated; proceedings were taken, which resulted in a fine of £10. In the other case, the Public Analyst stated that although the fat content was low, the sample was genuine milk—no proceedings were therefore taken.

2 formal samples of Pork Sausage Meat were found to be deficient in meat content; proceedings were taken, and fines of £3 and £5 imposed.

1 formal sample of Egg Savouree was found to be low in egg-yolk solids; the Inspector warned the shop-keeper, and a sample taken later was satisfactory.

145 samples of milk were tested by the Gerber process; 5 were not up to standard and formal samples were subsequently taken.

131 samples of ice-cream and 7 samples of ingredients used in the manufacture of ice-cream were bacteriologically examined. The ice-cream samples were graded as follows:—

Grade 1, 61; Grade 2, 34; Grade 3, 22; Grade 4, 14;

The premises of those Norwich manufacturers whose samples were found to be unsatisfactory (viz. Grades 3 and 4) were visited and steps were taken in connection with the manufacturing process which, on the whole, led to improvements in the quality of their ice-cream.

The total number of registered premises is:—Ice-cream 374, preserved meat 179; 357 visits were made to ice-cream premises and 259 to preserved meat premises.





**MATERNITY AND CHILD WELFARE  
AND MIDWIFERY SERVICES**

**SECTIONS 22, 23 and 24, NATIONAL HEALTH  
SERVICE ACT, 1946**

# CARE OF MOTHERS AND CHILDREN

(Section 22).

Bookings for the admission of maternity cases to institutions continue to be made at the Municipal Central Clinic, 4 Earlham Road. Preference was given to those cases (a) who had previous medical complications, or (b) who were liable to have complications in their confinement, or (c) whose home conditions were unsuitable for a domiciliary confinement. The Local Health Authority continued to carry out ante-natal examinations, but the Hospital Management Committee also arranged for at least two ante-natal examinations to be given at their clinics.

With the exception of those cases who for medical or obstetric reasons were recommended for admission to an institution, the midwives visited the homes of expectant mothers who desired admission to an institution to ascertain whether the living conditions were satisfactory for the confinement to take place at home. If the conditions were satisfactory the case was not recommended to the Hospital authorities for admission. In January the Health Committee decided to discontinue this visitation of the homes of expectant mothers by the midwives. In June the Hospital authorities informed the Health Committee that the number of City maternity cases who could be accepted for admission to institutions from the ante-natal clinics would have to be reduced from 50 to 35 per month from October 1st, 1951. In consequence the Health Committee decided that visitation by the midwives for the purpose of reporting on the home conditions of those expectant mothers desiring admission to an institution would have to be re-commenced.

## **Ante-Natal and Post-Natal Clinics.**

(i) *Clinics with Medical Officer in Charge.* 5 Ante-natal and 1 Post-natal sessions were held at the Central Clinic, 4, Earlham Road, each week until the 5th February, 1951. From this date until the end of the year 2 ante-natal and 1 post-natal sessions were held each week. Combined Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics were held twice each month at Lakenham, Larkman Lane Infants' School, and Catton Grove Infants' School, and until September 21st monthly at George White Infants' School. Clinics were also held monthly at the Stuart School and after September 21st twice each month at George White Infants' School.

(ii) *Clinics with a Midwife in Charge.* Until April ante-natal clinics with a Midwife only in attendance were held at the Central Clinic, 4, Earlham Road, on Tuesday afternoons each week and on the 1st and 3rd Wednesday afternoons each month. After April, clinics were held on Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons each week. Clinics were also held twice each month at Lakenham,

Larkman Lane Infants' School and Catton Grove Infants' School, and monthly at Stuart School. Clinics were held monthly at George White Infants' School until 21st September. After this date a Medical Officer was present at the clinics held at the latter school.

Attendances at the Ante-natal Clinics during the year were as under:—

Glinic	First Attend- ances	Cases Contin- uing from 1950	Total No. of Mothers attending	Total Attend- ances	No. of Sessions held	Average No. Attending
4, Earlham Road	629	36	665	2880	200	14
Catton Grove ...	231	24	255	887	46	19
Larkman Lane	277	29	306	1161	47	24
Lakenham ...	197	11	208	912	47	19
George White ...	157	7	164	537	24	22
Thorpe—The Stuart School	79	3	82	290	24	12
	<hr/> 1570 <hr/>	<hr/> 110 <hr/>	<hr/> 1680 <hr/>	<hr/> 6667 <hr/>	<hr/> 388 <hr/>	<hr/> 17 <hr/>

Investigation of certain bloods for grouping, Rh. factor, Kahn test and the estimation of Haemoglobin continued to be carried out by arrangement with the Regional Blood Transfusion Laboratory at Cambridge.

1308 Kahn tests were done, 4 (0.3%) of which proved positive, resulting in 4 live births. Of the 1308 specimens of blood investigated for the Rh. factor 988 (75.5%) were Rh. positive, and 320 (24.46%) were Rh. negative of which 9 (2.8%) showed the presence of antibodies resulting in 5 live births, 1 still birth and 1 infant death at 2 days, the remaining 2 infants being still in utero at the end of the year. Since the investigations were started in October, 1947, a total of 5213 investigations have been made, 4096 (78.57%) were Rh. positive and 1117 (21.43%) Rh. negative.

In addition, 18 specimens of cord blood of infants of Rh. negative mothers were investigated for the Rh. factor. 10 were Rh. positive and 8 Rh. negative, and of 3 specimens of blood of the husbands of Rh. negative mothers, 2 were Rh. positive and 1 Rh. negative.

1308 investigations were made for the estimation of haemoglobin, the results ranging from 8.4 Gms. per cent. to 14.9 Gms. per cent. Since the investigation for the estimation of Haemoglobin was started in October, 1949, a total of 2095 investigations have been made, the results ranging from 6.4 Gms. per cent. to 16.4 Gms. per cent.



1079 blood specimens were sent through the Ante-natal Clinics to the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital for Wassermann tests with the following results:—3 positive, 3 doubtful and 1073 negative. Smears for Gonococcal infection were also examined at the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital.

The 3 mothers who gave positive results received treatment and all gave birth to full term healthy infants.

Further tests taken in respect of the 3 mothers giving doubtful results were negative. 2 of the mothers gave birth to healthy infants and 1 was still pregnant at the end of the year.

2 mothers who received treatment after giving positive results and who were still pregnant at the end of 1950, gave birth to full term healthy infants.

(iii) *Post-natal Clinics.* Mothers attended as follows:—

Clinic.	First Attendances.	Cases continuing from 1950.	Total No. of Mothers Attending.	Total Attendances.
4, Earlham Road	... 189	7	196	369
Catton Grove ...	... 28	1	29	38
Larkman Lane	... 30	1	31	41
Lakenham ...	... 28	—	28	32
George White ...	... 18	1	19	26
Thorpe—The Stuart School	5	—	5	5
	<hr/> 298 <hr/>	<hr/> 10 <hr/>	<hr/> 308 <hr/>	<hr/> 511 <hr/>

In 1950, 382 patients made 619 attendances.

Ante-natal Clinics are also held three times each week at the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital, at which City and County persons booked for admission to the Maternity Wards at the local institutions attend. The Secretary of the Hospital states that 1662 women made 4016 attendances at these Clinics during the year, but he was unable to give separately the numbers in respect of City and County persons. 1676 women made 3946 attendances in 1950.

### **Sterilised Maternity Outfits.**

Sterilised Maternity Outfits are issued free of charge to domiciliary maternity cases. During the year 890 outfits were distributed. In 1950, 904 outfits were distributed.



INFANTILE  
MORTALITY  
RATE PER  
1000 LIVE  
BIRTHS.

CHART No. 1.

INFANTILE MORTALITY, 1900-51

BIRTH  
RATE PER  
1000 POP

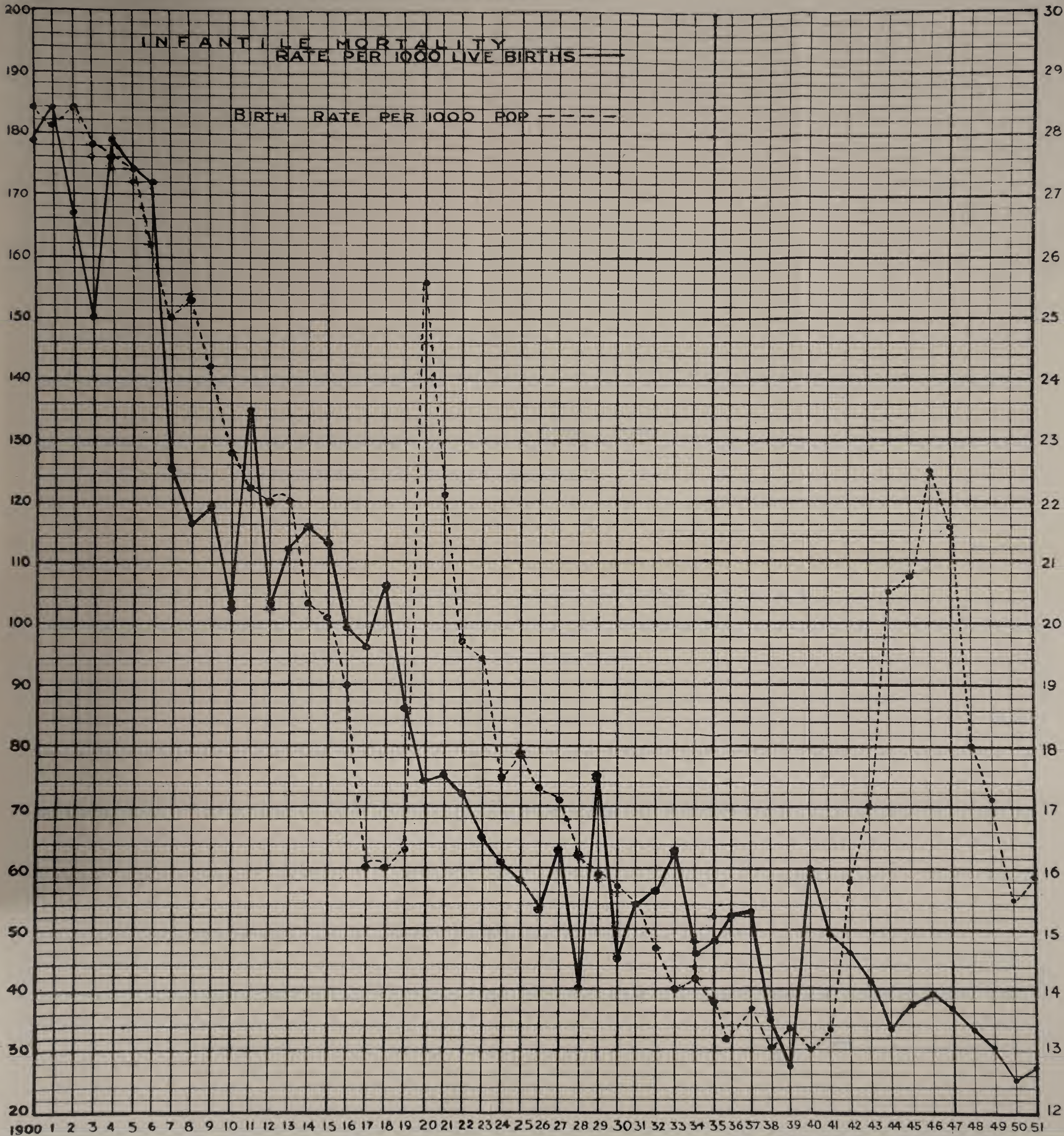






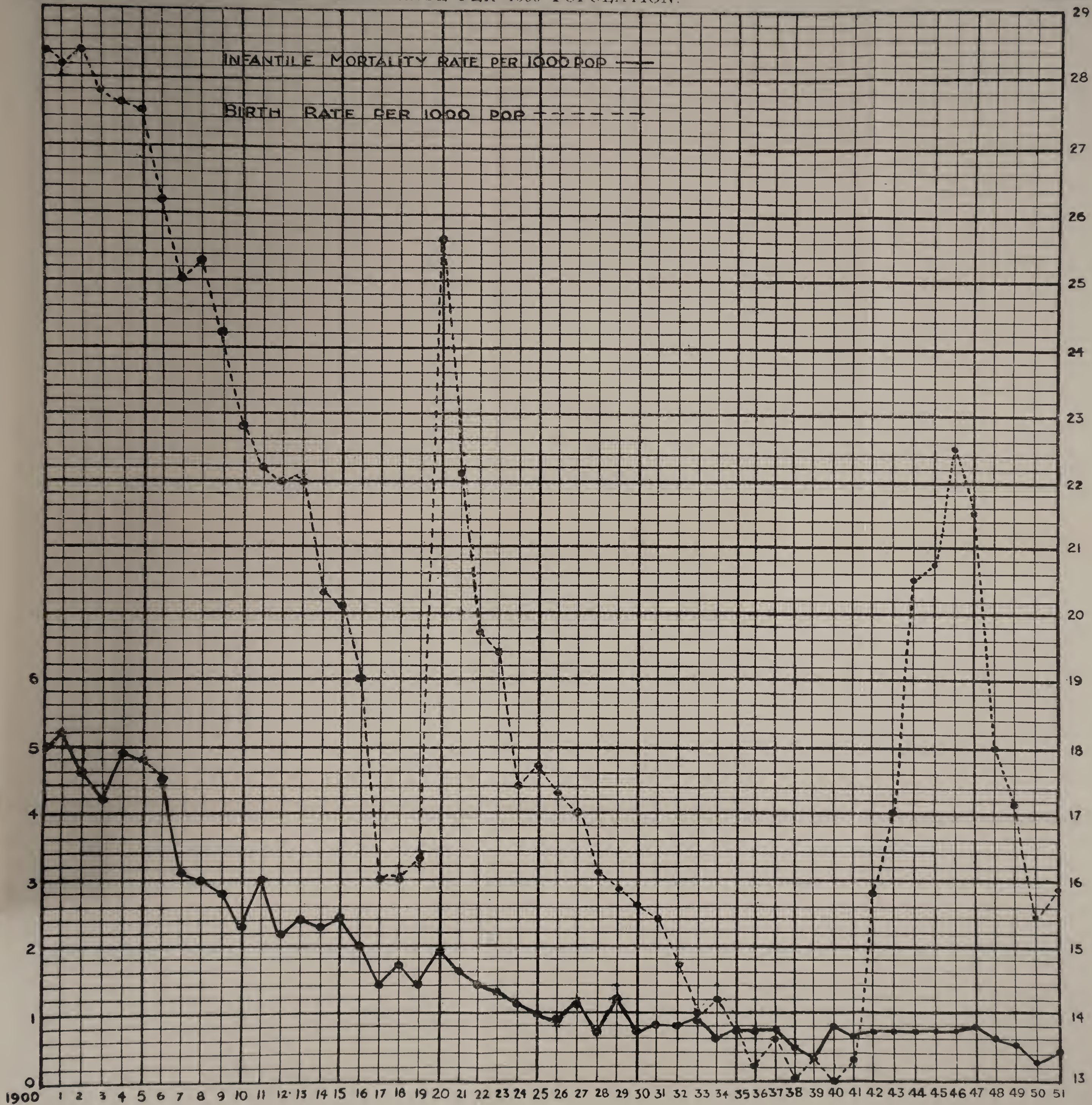


CHART No. 2.

INFANTILE MORTALITY RATE PER 1000 POPULATION  
AND BIRTH RATE PER 1000 POPULATION.

INFANTILE  
MORTALITY  
RATE PER  
1000 POP.

BIRTH  
RATE PER  
1000 POP







## Infant Welfare Centres.

The Infant Welfare Centre at West Earldam Community Centre, Wilberforce Road, was opened on the 7th November and was held weekly on Wednesday afternoons. The Wednesday afternoon session at Larkman Lane Infants' School ceased from this date.

From the 16th November an additional session at which Health Visitors only are in attendance was provided at the Infant Welfare Centre, Jubilee Playground, Long John Hill, weekly on Friday afternoons.

There are 12 Centres which are open for 17 sessions each week. The attendances at these Centres were as follows:—

<i>Attendances—</i>			1951.	1950.
By children under 1 year	...	...	24590	22876
By children between 1 and 2 years			11655	11002
By children between 2 and 5 years			19531	17383
	Totals	...	55776	51261

<i>New Cases—</i>				
Under 1 year of age	...	...	1491	1433
Between 1 and 5 years		...	188	243
	Totals	...	1679	1676

Total number of individual children who attended during the year ...	6210	6083
--	------	------

Number of children in attendance at the end of the year who were then:—

Under 1 year of age	...	...	1285	1286
Over 1 year of age	...	...	4442	4372

The average attendance of children at all centres was 67.77 compared with 64.64 in 1950. Children were seen by the Medical Officers in charge on 19,362 occasions, an average of 26.67 per session.

The table on pages 54 and 55 shows the attendance, etc., at the individual Infant Welfare Centres.



# INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

Name of Centre.	When held.	No. of Sessions.	No. of New Cases Attended.	Total No. of Cases Attended.	Total Attendants seen by Medical Officers.		No. of Attendances		Average Attendance per Case.
					Total.	Average per Session.	Total.	Average per Session.	
LAKENHAM. Jubilee Playground, Long John Hill, Lakenham.	Monday p.m. ‡Friday p.m.	49	132	570	1538	31	4689	96	8.50
		7	4		—	—	160	23	
GEORGE WHITE. George White School, Churchill Road.	Monday p.m. Thursday a.m.	49	90	726	1089	22	3050	62	9.14
		52	113		1486	29	3586	69	
ST. BARNABAS. St. Barnabas Parish Hall, Russell Street.	Tuesday p.m. Wednesday a.m.	51	140	649	1790	35	5066	99	11.44
		51	76		961	19	2359	46	
EATON. Jessopp Road, Congregational Church.	Tuesday p.m. Thursday a.m.	51	188	786	1508	30	5008	98	10.40
		52	71		937	18	3172	61	
EARLHAM. Larkman Lane Infants' School, Clarkson Road.	‡Tuesday a.m. Wednesday p.m. Friday p.m.	51	51		—	—	1720	34	9.5
		44	162	1196	1769	40	4748	108	
		51	140		1995	39	4895	96	
THORPE. The Stuart School, Telegraph Lane	Wednesday p.m.	51	122	446	1324	26	3987	78	8.94

TUCKSWOOD. Gothic Social Club, Hall Road.	Wednesday a.m.	51	87	352	1150	28	2611	51	7.41
WEST EARLHAM. West Earham Community Centre.	Wednesday p.m.	7	17	308	252	36	643	92	2.08
CALVERT STREET. Calvert Street Methodist Church.	**Thursday a.m.	52	26	126	224	17	998	19	7.92
MILE CROSS. Baptist Church Hall, Mile Cross Road.	Thursday p.m.	52	149	501	1497	29	4500	87	8.98
CATTON GROVE. Cattton Grove Infants' School, Middleton Close.	Friday a.m.	51	91	293	973	19	2469	48	8.42
MARINERS LANE. The Mission Hall, Sherbourne Place.	Friday p.m.	51	70	257	874	17	2115	41	8.23
Grand Totals	...	823	1679	6210	19362	26 67	55776	67.77	8.98

‡ Health Visitors only in attendance.

\*\* Medical Officer in attendance on 13 occasions only.

## Supply of Welfare Foods.

Welfare Foods which are included in the Government's Welfare Food Scheme are distributed at the Infant Welfare Centres on behalf of the Ministry of Food. In addition, other welfare foods and medicaments are supplied free of charge where the welfare of expectant or nursing mothers or young children so require.

Owing to the continuance of the National Milk Scheme it was not necessary to issue supplementary supplies of liquid milk to any mothers or children through the Council's scheme during the year. National Dried Milk, however, was issued on behalf of the Ministry of Food, and other proprietary Dried Milks were issued on the recommendations of the Medical Officers. Charges were made in appropriate cases.

The following Tables show the amount of foods, etc., issued during the year.

### (i) *Dried Milks.*

	<i>Free.</i>	<i>Full Cost.</i>	<i>Total.</i>
National Dried Milk ...	648	36992	37640
Other Dried Milks ...	188	1547	1735
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Totals ...	836	38539	39375
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>

The total number of packets issued was 1961 more than in 1950

### (ii) *Foods, etc., issued through the Infant Welfare Centres.*

#### (a) *Supplied Free by the Local Health Authority.*

Virol (14 oz. cartons) ...	...	7294
Malt & Oil (1 lb. cartons) ...	...	1484
Lactagol (tins) Medium ...	...	5936
Virolax (7 oz. cartons) ...	...	1149
Cod Liver Oil (6 oz. bottles) ...	...	9
		<hr/>
Total ...		15872
		<hr/>

(This is an increase of 2103 over 1950.)

Iron Tablets are also issued to Nursing Mothers attending Infant Welfare Centres. In addition, 893 cartons of Virol, 1978 lbs. of Malt & Oil, 2 cartons of Virolax and 1248 bottles of Parrish's Food were distributed to school children on behalf of the Education Committee.



(b) *Supplied by the Ministry of Food:—*

Orange Juice	...	...	...	31341
Cod Liver Oil	...	...	...	10454
Vitamin Tablets (packets)	...	...	...	1639
Total				43434

(This is an increase of 944 over 1950.)

Calcium, Iron and Vitamin Tablets were also issued at the Ante-natal Clinics.

### **Dental Treatment.**

The Council's arrangements for the provision of a priority dental service for expectant and nursing mothers and children under 5 years of age who are not attending any school failed to comply with the recommendations contained in Ministry of Health Circular 118/47 by reasons of 2 major deficiencies:—

(1) Expectant mothers attending the ante-natal clinics were referred to the Dental Officer for treatment only when the Medical Officer of the clinic considered that treatment was required. Thus early dental defects which can be discovered only by examination by a dentist were likely to remain undetected.

(2) There was no organised scheme for the regular examination by a dentist and treatment of children attending the Council's Infant Welfare Centres. Here again the Medical Officers referred for treatment those children with obvious defects and the treatment which was given consisted almost entirely of extractions.

The proposals under the National Health Service Act, 1946, which have been approved by the Minister of Health, provide for the appointment of 2 additional School Dental Officers, making a total of 1 Senior Dental Officer and 5 Assistant Dental Officers, to enable the Local Authority to carry out the recommendations of the Ministry. The Health Committee has authorised the appointment of 1 additional School Dental Officer. At the moment the dental staff consists of 1 Senior Dental Officer and 1 Assistant Dental Officer, and it is impossible to provide the dental services for school children, nursing and expectant mothers and children under 5 years of age, for which the Council has been made responsible.

The Senior Dental Officer Reports:—

“During the year under review there has been a marked decline in the number of expectant and nursing mothers examined and

treated but more teeth have been extracted per patient with the proportionate increase in the number of dentures provided.

CHILDREN UNDER SCHOOL AGE.

70 more than last year were treated with the consequent increase in the numbers of extractions and general anaesthetics.”

(a) Numbers provided with dental care:

	* Examined	* Needing Treatment	Treated	Made Dentally Fit
Expectant and Nursing mothers	248	245	229	149
Children under five	386	386	386	—

(b) Forms of dental treatment provided:

	Extractions	Anaesthetics		Fillings	Scalings or Scaling and gum treatment	Silver Nitrate Treatment	Dressings	Radiographs	Dentures Provided	
		Local	General						Complete	Partial
Expectant and Nursing mothers	551	—	74	359	16	Nil	7	2	80	
Children under five	704	—	364	26	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil

— Indicates that no totals are ascertainable.  
 \* The figures in these columns relate to new cases only.

An Oral Hygienist joined the dental staff on 23rd April and at the end of the year had performed prophylaxis in respect of 148 nursing or expectant mothers. She visited the Ante-natal Clinics for the purpose of giving talks on Oral Hygiene to the mothers who attended.



## **Care of Premature Infants.**

Space is provided on the Birth Notification Cards in which the weight of the child at birth is recorded. Midwives are also asked to state whether the child is full-term or premature. 214 (including 97 County) babies born during the year weighed at birth  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. or less. Of the 117 City premature babies, 44 were born at home, of whom 2 were stillborn, 4 died within 24 hours, 6 were transferred to Hospital where 4 died within 28 days. Of the 73 City premature babies born in Institutions, 13 were stillborn, and 15 died within 28 days. The Midwives and Health Visitors give special attention to these cases. The hospital authorities in the area inform me of the dates of discharge of all infants, and this information is passed on to the appropriate Health Visitor with instructions to follow up the case. A good ambulance service is available, but an ambulance with special equipment for the transport of these cases has not been provided.

## **Nursery Provision.**

No day nurseries, residential nurseries, registered daily guardians or creches at Infant Welfare Centres are provided.

## **Care of Unmarried Mothers and their Children.**

No special worker has been appointed for the care of unmarried mothers, but one of the Health Visitors undertakes some of the special enquiries. In addition all the Health Visitors give special consideration to the care of illegitimate children.

During the year the Health Committee accepted responsibility for the maintenance and care of 2 mothers in Mother & Baby Homes.

There is also a voluntary body known as the Norwich Deanery Moral Welfare Committee with a Moral Welfare Worker who looks after the general and moral welfare of unmarried mothers who seek their aid. This Committee dealt with 24 pregnant girls, of whom 14 were admitted to the shelter at 2, Heigham Grove, and 10 were transferred to Mother & Baby Homes. In addition to arranging for these girls to be admitted to Homes, assistance was given in securing grants from voluntary organisations, in securing payments from the putative fathers, obtaining lodgings for the girls and foster mothers for the babies. 8 girls sought assistance after the birth of their babies especially for the purpose of making plans for the future of the babies.



The Norwich Deanery Moral Welfare Committee provides a shelter at 2, Heigham Grove, Norwich, with accommodation for 6 beds and 2 cots. There is no definite length of stay, the period varying according to the needs of the individual girls, from 1 night to 3 or 4 months. The fee is £3 per week.

### **Orthopædic Treatment.**

Orthopaedic clinics were held at the local hospitals, usually on Wednesday afternoon. 127 new cases of children under 5 years of age and 259 children continuing treatment from the previous year were seen at the clinics.

5 children received institutional treatment at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

### **Other Treatment.**

Children seen at the Infant Welfare Clinics suspected to be suffering from defective vision are referred to the School Eye Clinics at Churchman House. During the year 56 cases were referred; glasses were recommended for 14 children and by the end of the year glasses had been obtained in 13 cases.

Children under school age suffering from Ringworm of the scalp are examined at the Ringworm Clinic at Churchman House. No new case of Ringworm in a child under school age came to my notice during the year. One case who had received X-ray treatment at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital in 1950 was declared cured early in 1951.

Some children under school age have attended at the minor ailments clinics which are held at Churchman House. 47 of these children were brought to the clinics, of whom 10 were found to have defects which required treatment. The treatment of all known cases of children under the age of 5 years with discharging ears is carried out at their homes by the District Nurses. During the year 32 cases (all new) received treatment. These were referred to the District Nurses from various sources.

Surgical appliances are provided through the Ministry of Pensions to children under 5 years of age who attend no school. During the year 291 children were either supplied with surgical appliances or had their shoes wedged.

### **The Nurseries and Child-Minders Regulation Act, 1948.**

No action was taken under these regulations during 1951.

## INVESTIGATIONS.

### (a) **Study of the Growth of Infants.**

This investigation, which is being made jointly by the Ministries of Health and Education and the British Paediatric Association and in which the Health Committee agreed Norwich should take part, continued throughout the year. At the end of the year 1378 children had been included in the survey.

### (b) **Enquiry into Virus Infections during Pregnancy.**

Norwich is also taking part in another enquiry which is being conducted by the Ministry of Health for the purpose of comparing the risk of congenital defects occurring among children (a) born of women who suffered from Rubella, Measles, Mumps, Chicken Pox or Poliomyelitis at some time during pregnancy, and (b) born of other women.

## MIDWIFERY.

### (Section 23).

The booking arrangements for institutions are mentioned on page 50.

Transport for midwives and their equipment was provided by the Ambulance Service on 363 occasions.

### (a) **Midwives.**

(i) *Employed by Local Authority.* The establishment consists of a Non-medical Supervisor, a Superintendent-in-Charge of the District Midwives' Home, and 16 District Midwives.

(ii) *Other Midwives.* On the 31st December there were 11 midwives at the West Norwich Hospital, and 11 at the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital. In addition 4 midwives were in private practice (3 District and 1 in a Private Nursing Home).

(iii) The total number of midwives practising in the city on the 31st December was 42.

(iv) *Training of Pupil Midwives.* In February the approval of the Central Midwives Board was given to provide the second period training for 12 pupil midwives per annum entirely on the district, the pupils to reside at 4, Earlham Road. During the year 6 pupils completed their training and 5 passed the examination of the Central Midwives Board.

16 Midwives employed in Institutions and the 16 Domiciliary Midwives employed by the Council are trained in the administration of Gas and Air Analgesia.



## (b) Midwifery Service.

(i) *Domiciliary.* The domiciliary service continued to be controlled from 4, Earlham Road, throughout the year. 897 confinements (excluding 29 cases of miscarriage) were attended, (928 in 1950). Doctors were engaged in 383 cases. In addition to attending these 897 labours the domiciliary midwives carried out ante-natal supervision making a total of 7745 ante-natal visits to patients' own homes. Nursing visits after labour numbered 16,871. In addition the midwives attended for varying periods 687 patients who had been discharged before the expiration of the lying-in period, i.e. 14 days, 269 visits to 69 patients from the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital, 788 visits to 393 patients from West Norwich Hospital and 372 visits to 225 patients from Drayton Hall Maternity Home. There were 8 still-births on the district representing 0.9% of the cases attended. (Doctors were engaged in all these cases.)

9 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia occurred; all the cases remained at home.

District Midwives were required to assist at regular intervals at the ante-natal clinics which are held at 4, Earlham Road, and various other centres in the city. See pages 50 and 52.

### (ii) Institutions.

(a) *Norfolk & Norwich Hospital.* This hospital has a maternity block which admits mostly abnormal or suspected abnormal cases. 573 mothers from the City and County of Norfolk were confined there during the year. There were 41 still-births and 20 children died within 10 days of birth. No notification of any case of Puerperal Pyrexia in this institution was received but in a letter from the Assistant Secretary of the hospital I was informed that 12 cases had occurred. 4 maternal deaths occurred—all County cases.

(b) *West Norwich Hospital.* 775 mothers who normally reside in the City and County were confined in this institution. There were 16 still-births; 9 children died within 10 days of birth and there were 2 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia. In addition one case of Puerperal Pyrexia was notified in a woman 4 days after she had been discharged from this hospital. There was one maternal death—a City person.

(c) *Drayton Hall.* This Maternity Home is situated in the area of the County of Norfolk and many mothers, who normally reside in the City, are admitted for their confinements.

## Still-Births.

67 still-births (3 of which occurred in 1950) were registered including 31 County cases; 6 (4 County) were illegitimate.

8 (1 County) occurred in connection with the Council's Domiciliary Midwifery Service, 17 (8 County) at the West Norwich Hospital and 42 (22 County) at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital.



The following table shows the conditions associated with still-births, which were registered during the year, excluding those which occurred in 1950 and the County cases:—

Accidental Haemorrhage	...	...	...	1
Anencephaly	...	...	...	1
Ante-partum Haemorrhage	...	...	...	2
Asphyxia due to impacted shoulders	...	...	...	1
Breech extraction	...	...	...	2
Cord tight round neck (twice)	...	...	...	1
Eclampsia	...	...	...	1
Gross maternal anaemia—prematurity	...	...	...	1
Infarction of placenta	...	...	...	2
Large Meningocele	...	...	...	1
Mild pre-eclamptic Toxaemia, Placental infarction				1
Pre-eclamptic toxaemia and Acute Yellow Atrophy of the Liver	...	...	...	1
Pre-eclampsia and prematurity			...	1
Prolapse of Cord	...	...	...	1
Severe maternal Toxaemia and Breech Extraction	...			1
Syphilis and Prematurity	...	...	...	1
Toxaemia of Pregnancy	...	...	...	2
Uterine inertia—shoulder dystocia			...	1
Unknown	...	...	...	12
				34

The following Table shows the yearly total number of still-births and infant deaths (a) under 1 month, (b) under 1 year, registered in the City during the last 10 years (excluding outward transferable and including inward transferable cases):—

Year.	No. of live births registered.	No. of still-births registered.	No. of deaths under 1 month registered.	Total.	% of live births less neo-natal deaths.	No. of still-births registered.	No. of deaths under 1 year registered.	Total.	% of Total City births registered.
1942	1680	51	41	92	5.6	51	78	129	7.4
1943	1722	44	38	82	4.9	44	72	116	6.6
1944	2080	71	38	109	5.3	71	70	141	6.6
1945	2144	66	38	104	4.9	66	80	146	6.6
1946	2529	83	56	139	5.6	83	100	183	7.0
1947	2477	72	48	120	4.9	72	92	164	6.4
1948	2130	52	34	86	4.1	52	70	122	5.6
1949	2045	53	33	86	4.3	53	62	115	5.5
1950	1851	32	22	54	2.9	32	45	77	4.1
1951	1910	41	32	73	3.9	41	52	93	4.8

The following Table shows the quarterly registration of still births during the last 10 years (excluding outward transferable and including inward transferable cases):—

Year.	March Quarter.	June Quarter.	September Quarter.	December Quarter.	Total.	Inward transferable still-births.	Grand Total.
1942	16	14	13	4	47	4	51
1943	7	9	7	8	31	13	44
1944	11	15	17	12	55	16	71
1945	16	10	9	17	52	14	66
1946	16	18	12	26	72	11	83
1947	19	16	16	18	69	3	72
1948	14	13	12	12	51	1	52
1949	10	20	12	10	52	1	53
1950	12	8	6	3	29	3	32
1951	9	13	7	7	36	5	41
<b>Totals:</b>							
<b>Quarterly</b>							
	130	136	111	117			
<b>Half-yearly</b>							
	266		228				

### **Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

The Table below shows the number of notifications of the disease which were received:—

Notifi- cations	Domi- ciliary Confine- ments	Institu- tional Confine- ments	Vision Unimpaired	Vision Impaired	Total Blindness	Remove from District
26	17	9	*26	—	—	—

\* As far as can be ascertained by the Health Visitors and enquiries of the Doctors in charge of the cases.

### **Maternal Mortality.**

There was 1 maternal death, representing a maternal mortality rate of 0.52 per 1000 live births.

*Facilities for Consultants.* A panel of consultants consisting of Mr. Bulman, Mr. Bentall and Mrs. Townsley has been arranged and General Practitioners have been authorised to consult any member of this panel in difficult maternity cases if occasion arises without getting previous authorisation. In September the Regional

Hospital Board agreed that a midwife in a case of obstetric emergency may summon a consultant obstetrician direct and need not await the arrival of a General Practitioner before doing so. The Regional Hospital Board is responsible for the fees, and the number of cases in which consultants were called in under these arrangements is not known.

*Ante-natal Care.* The examination when necessary of patients from the Municipal Ante-natal Clinics by the specialists at the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital continued throughout the year. 35 cases were referred during the year.

*Post-natal Care.* The arrangements made by which patients attending the Municipal Post-natal Clinics can be examined by specialists at the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital continued. 6 cases were referred during the year.

### **Contraceptive Clinic.**

The Council increased the annual subscription to the voluntary clinic at Ber Street from £25 to £50.

### **Maternity and Nursing Homes.**

Before applicants are registered new homes are inspected by a Medical Officer of the Public Health Department to ensure that the arrangements comply with the bye-laws and the standards laid down by the Health Committee. The arrangements for protection against fire are also inspected. All nursing and maternity homes are inspected periodically by a Medical Officer. The Health Committee approved the increase of accommodation at one nursing home from 11 beds to 15 beds. One nursing home with 5 maternity and 4 other beds was closed during the year.

The number of persons registered in respect of nursing and maternity homes at the end of the year was 5. The homes are used as follows:—Nursing Homes (Non-Maternity) 4; Mixed Homes 1.

## **HEALTH VISITING.**

(Section 24).

The scheme under the National Health Service Act, 1946, provides for 17 Health Visitors (who also act as School Nurses) and a Superintendent Health Visitor. The vacancy for the Superintendent Health Visitor still exists, the Health Committee having decided to



take no action to fill the post. The actual establishment at the end of the year was 14 wholetime fully trained Health Visitors. 3 State Registered Nurses, with the approval of the Ministry of Health, continued to be employed temporarily, their duties chiefly being with the School Health Service and in the Infant Welfare Centres. These members of the staff were employed part-time. The 3 nurses to whom the Council granted financial assistance to enable them to train as Health Visitors passed the examination for the Health Visitor's Certificate, one at the second attempt. In accordance with the terms of their agreement, they joined the staff of health visitors for a period of at least two years. One filled a vacancy and 2 replaced State Registered Nurses who were being employed as Health Visitors temporarily with the consent of the Ministry of Health.

The Council continued their scheme to assist financially State Registered Nurses desirous of training as a Health Visitor by paying the persons concerned three-quarters of the minimum salary of a Health Visitor during the period of training. 2 Students were receiving training at the end of the year.

The following Table shows the number of visits paid by the Health Visitors:—

	1951	1950
Total number of premises visited ...	18977	18364
Visits to Expectant Mothers ...	37	60
Visits to children under 1 year--		
First visits ... ..	1697	1668
Total visits ... ..	8061	7385
Visits to children between 1 and 5 years	13090	11893
Other visits ... ..	350	350

**INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE  
AND AFTER CARE**

**SECTION 28, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE  
ACT, 1946**

**VACCINATION AND DIPHTHERIA  
IMMUNISATION**

**SECTION 26, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE  
ACT, 1946**

## INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The infectious diseases were active in 1951 particularly during the last quarter of the year. The Table on page 74 gives the total notifications and the Table on pages 118 and 119 shows the number occurring in school children.

### Sonne Dysentery.

Single cases of Sonne Dysentery occurred in scattered areas of the city from the beginning of the year and in April an outbreak occurred in a Children's Nursery Home; 6 out of the 14 staff and 19 out of 21 children were affected. 13 of the children were admitted to hospital and the affected members of the staff were sent home. The households of children who had recently been discharged from the Home were investigated and one positive case was found.

In November, a further outbreak occurred in one class of the Earlham Nursery School. This class was closed, precautionary measures were taken and full investigation made; (see page 117). Spread of infection through households and to children in other schools in the same area was rapid and weekly notifications until the end of the year were as follows:—

Week ending	24th November, 1951.	...	...	25
„	1st December, 1951.	...	...	116
„	8th December, 1951.	...	...	198
„	15th December, 1951.	...	...	102
„	22nd December, 1951.	...	...	92
„	29th December, 1951.	...	...	61

By the end of the year there had been a slight spread to other parts of the City.

Advice to the public on the prevention of dysentery was given in a strongly worded notice in the local newspapers at the end of December. This notice was also distributed in leaflet form through the Infant Welfare Centres and other Clinics.

It was observed that during the school holiday at Christmas the numbers went down markedly but rose again as soon as the schools re-opened in January, 1952.

The cases generally were of a mild type.

Contacts and carriers who were food handlers were either put on to work not connected with food handling or where this was not



possible a certificate was issued under Ministry of Health Circular 115/48 and in nearly all cases the employers made up to the employees full wage during the period of exclusion from work.

### **Flexner Dysentery.**

2 cases of *Shigella flexneri* Z dysentery were reported during the year. These were associated with cases in a Mental Hospital in a neighbouring district.

### **Food Poisoning.**

27 single cases of food poisoning were notified compared with 61 in 1950, 30 in 1949, 39 in 1948 and 84 in 1947. 20 of these occurred during the 3rd and 4th quarters of the year. 2 were admitted to hospital. The causal organism was *S. typhimurium* in 13 cases, *S. enteritidis* in 5, *S. thompson* in 3 and *staphylococcus aureus* in 1 case. In 5 cases no food poisoning organism was found. One outbreak of undiscovered cause was investigated. Approximately 200 children were affected, none of whom was notified.

There was no death.

### **Enteric Fever.**

1 case of paratyphoid B. fever was notified and admitted to hospital. This person was taken ill 3 days after returning from a Mediterranean cruise.

### **Scarlet Fever.**

123 cases were notified compared with 108 in 1950, 176 in 1949 and 348 in 1948. 16 were admitted to hospital.

The treatment of the nasal carriers of haemolytic streptococci detected by the bacteriological examination of the contacts of cases of Scarlet Fever was continued during 1951. Details are given on page 117.

### **Diphtheria.**

1 case (intermedius type) was notified and 2 carriers of the same type were detected in the same household as the case. All were admitted to hospital. None was immunised.

### **Whooping Cough.**

424 notifications were received compared with 1017 in 1950 and 136 in 1949. 33 cases were admitted to hospital and 1 death

occurred. Whooping cough inoculation, when asked for is carried out by the staff of the Public Health Department and by General Practitioners in the City. During the year, 220 children, of whom 219 were under school age, were inoculated.

### **Measles.**

226 cases were notified, mostly at the end of the year. None was admitted to hospital. This was the commencement of a considerable outbreak in the first quarter of 1952.

### **Acute Poliomyelitis.**

7 cases were confirmed, 6 being paralytic. 6 were admitted to hospital. The number of cases was 16 less than in 1950, 13 less than in 1949, 11 less than in 1948 and 22 less than in 1947.

One of the paralytic cases was left with residual paralysis requiring after-care.

The number of injections given at the clinics and reports on all notified cases of poliomyelitis are being sent to the Medical Research Council to assist in their investigation concerning the possible association of poliomyelitis with inoculation and tonsillectomy.

### **Acute Encephalitis.**

No case was notified during the year.

### **Meningococcal Infection.**

3 cases were notified and admitted to hospital. There were 3 deaths of city persons from this infection. (See note in Table on page 73.

### **Pneumonia.**

Acute primary pneumonia notifications increased from 61 in 1950 to 76 and acute influenzal pneumonia increased from 6 to 93.

### **Influenza.**

Epidemic Influenza, widespread in the country, affected Norwich rather later than most other parts. There were 82 deaths from influenza and influenzal pneumonia during the first quarter.

### **Erysipelas.**

12 cases were notified (29 in 1950) 2 of whom were admitted to hospital.

### **Jaundice.**

34 cases were notified in accordance with the Jaundice Regulations 1943, compared with 101 in 1950, 184 in 1949 and 131 in 1948.

### **Puerperal Pyrexia and Ophthalmia Neonatorum.**

12 cases of Puerperal Pyrexia and 26 of Ophthalmia Neonatorum were reported. The corresponding figures for 1950 were 11 and 32.

The Puerperal Pyrexia Regulations 1951 introduced a new and more precise definition of the notifiable condition.

### **Chicken Pox, Mumps and Rubella.**

12 cases of Chicken Pox, 4 of Mumps and 11 of Rubella were reported. The respective figures for 1950 were 6, 8 and 5.

### **Vincent's Angina.**

30 cases of Vincent's Angina came to my notice during 1951, compared with 73 in 1950, 41 in 1949, 150 in 1948, 31 in 1947, 44 in 1946 and 28 in 1945. 40 of the 150 cases in 1948 were found during a special investigation.

### **Scabies and Vermin.**

26 notifications of Scabies were received from General Practitioners and 2 cases were brought to my knowledge from the Infant Welfare Centres and through the School Health Service, a total of 28 compared with 31 in 1950. In addition, 28 contacts examined at the Scabies Clinic were found to be suffering from Scabies (15 in 1950) making a grand total of 56 known cases.

Notifications were received from General Practitioners that 6 persons were infested with vermin. 17 (10 of whom lived outside the City) were reported to me following a head inspection at a factory and 20 came to my knowledge from other sources and from the examination of contacts.

These conditions were treated at the Public Health Offices and 59 cases of and contacts with Scabies (including 1 person sent by the Norfolk County Council) attended for treatment during the year.

Apart from head cleansing activities of the School Health Service, 43 verminous persons were cleansed, 10 by arrangement with the Norfolk County Council.



## LABORATORY WORK.

The Director (Dr. L. M. Dowsett) of the Public Health Laboratory, situated in the Isolation Hospital grounds, kindly sends me the following report of the work done for Norwich at that laboratory.

During the year 15,546 specimens were examined at the Public Health Laboratory from the Public Health Department, the Hospitals and the General Practitioners in the City.

### NOSE AND THROAT SWAB EXAMINATIONS FOR DIPHTHERIA, HÆMOLYTIC STREPTOCOCCI, ETC.

Source.	Total Number.	Number Positive for : —	
		Hæmolytic Streptococci.	Diphtheria Bacilli.
Medical Officer of Health	5515	550	1
City Isolation Hospital ...	768	88	2
West Norwich Hospital ...	69	8	—
General Practitioners ...	783	270	2
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total ...	7135	916	5
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
		=12.9%	=.07%

The 5 swabs which were positive for diphtheria bacilli were from 2 patients. In each case, diphtheria bacilli, type intermedius, were isolated.

In addition, the following specimens were examined:—

Sputa for M. Tuberculosis	...	...	2180*
Fæces and urine for intestinal pathogens	...	...	3649
Water	...	...	731
Milk ...	...	...	746
Miscellaneous	...	...	1105
			<hr/>
Total	...	...	8411
			<hr/>

\* This figure includes 160 specimens examined for the Mass Radiography Unit.

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

(1)			(2)	(3)	(4)
Disease.			Total cases notified by Medical Practitioners.	Cases admitted to Hospital.	Total number of Deaths of City Persons
Scarlet Fever	...	...	123	16	—
Diphtheria	...	...	1( <i>a</i> )	1	—
Whooping Cough	...	...	424( <i>b</i> )	33	1
Measles	...	...	226	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	...	...	6	5	—
Acute Poliomyelitis (non-paralytic)	...	...	1	1	—
Meningococcal infection	...	...	3	3	3( <i>c</i> )
Acute Primary Pneumonia	...	...	76	9	13( <i>d</i> )
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	...	...	93	39	30
Erysipelas	...	...	12	2	—
Paratyphoid B. Fever	...	...	1	1	—
Dysentery	...	...	695	16	—
Food Poisoning	...	...	27	2	—
Jaundice	...	...	34	1	—
Puerperal Pyrexia	...	...	12	2	—
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	...	...	26	—	—
Scabies	...	...	26	—	—
Vermin	...	...	6	—	—

## NON-NOTIFIABLE DISEASES.

Chicken Pox	...	...	12	5	—
Rubella	...	...	11	2	—
Mumps	...	...	4	4	—

(*a*) Also 2 carriers.

(*b*) 1 also suffering from dysentery, 3 from chicken pox.

(*c*) 1 not notified during 1951.

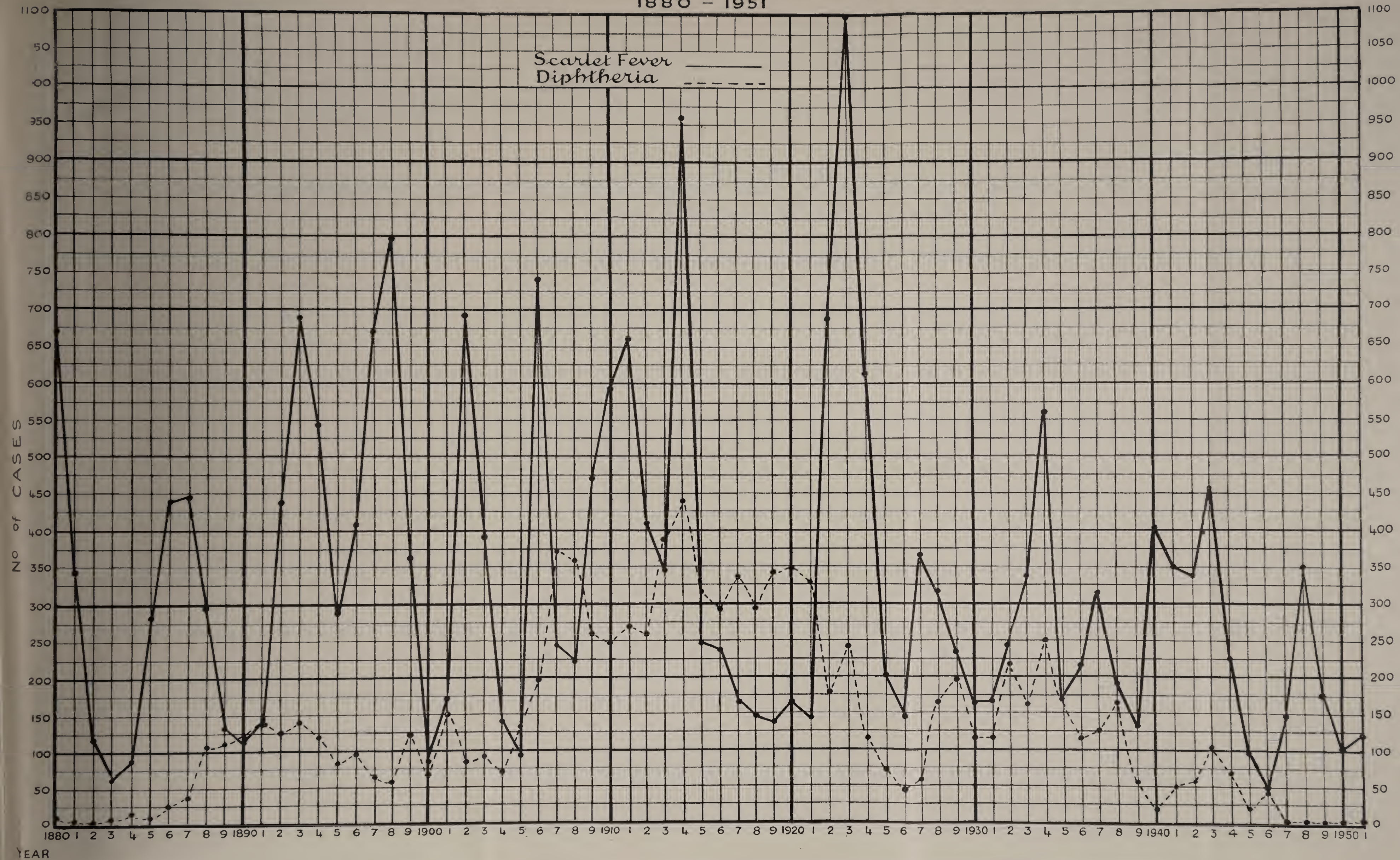
(*d*) 3 died outside the city.

# ANALYSIS OF TOTAL CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1—2	2—3	3—4	4—5	5—10	10—15	15—20	20—35	35—45	45—65	65 and over	Age unknown	Total
Scarlet Fever	1	1	5	18	19	67	7	4	5	1	—	—	—	123
Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whooping Cough	46	41	79	65	87	99	5	—	1	—	1	—	—	424
Measles ...	4	23	29	38	51	77	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	226
Acute Poliomyelitis (paralytic)	—	—	2	—	—	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	6
” (non-paralytic)	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Meningococcal infection	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	3
Acute Primary Pneumonia	3	2	3	4	8	3	—	1	13	7	22	10	—	76
Acute Infl. Pneumonia	3	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	6	10	32	39	—	93
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	8	1	2	—	12
Paratyphoid B. Fever	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Dysentery	33	62	49	60	76	194	51	13	113	26	13	5	—	695
Food Poisoning	—	2	1	3	2	6	1	3	6	—	3	—	—	27
Jaundice	—	—	1	1	1	8	6	2	9	1	3	1	1	34
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	11	—	—	—	—	12
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	26	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
Scabies ...	1	—	1	1	1	4	8	5	4	4	1	1	—	26
Vermin ...	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	3	1	—	—	—	—	6
Chicken Pox	—	1	2	1	1	6	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	12
Rubella ...	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	3	2	—	—	—	—	11
Mumps ...	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	4



# NOTIFICATIONS OF SCARLET FEVER & DIPHTHERIA 1880 - 1951







# ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM NOTIFIABLE DISEASES IN AGE GROUPS.

Disease	Under 1	1-2	2-3	3-4	4-5	5-10	10-15	15-20	20-35	35-45	45-65	65 & over	Total
Whooping Cough	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	13
...	1	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Meningococcal Infection	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	5	18
Acute Primary Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	26	30
Acute Influenzal Pneumonia	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	26	30



## VACCINATION AGAINST SMALLPOX.

Vaccination against Smallpox is carried out in accordance with Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Clinics are held as required and General Practitioners in the City take part in the scheme by carrying out vaccination in their surgeries. During the year 674 persons were vaccinated and 589 re-vaccinated, a total of 1,263, 173 of whom were dealt with by the Public Health Staff. The remainder, apart from 427 members of the staffs of local hospitals, were vaccinated by General Practitioners.

Publicity is continuously carried out; leaflets are distributed at Clinics and Medical Officers and Health Visitors urge parents to have their babies and young children vaccinated.

The following Table shows the trend of vaccination since the compulsory vaccination of infants ceased on 4th July, 1948.

Year.	Primary Vaccinations				Re-Vaccinations			
	Under 1 yr.	1—5 yrs.	5—15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs	Under 1 yr.	1—5 yrs.	5—15 yrs.	Over 15 yrs.
1946 ...	753			no records available				
1947 ...	897			no records available				
1948 (to 4.7.48 ...	351			no records available				
1948 (from 5.7.48-age at 31.12.48)	83	5	9	16	—	1	2	22
1949 (age at 31.12.49)	141	158	26	118	—	6	17	231
1950 (age at date of vaccina- tion) ...	290	34	29	70	—	4	15	126
1951 (age at date of vaccina- tion ...	346	81	45	202	—	9	20	560

## DIPHTHERIA IMMUNISATION.

Diphtheria Immunisation is carried out under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946. Clinics are held as required at the Health Department and at Infant Welfare Centres, and General Practitioners participate in the Scheme by carrying out immunisation in their own surgeries.

Twice annually a leaflet is issued to parents of children attending Infant and Junior Schools, and a letter emphasising the advantages of immunisation is sent to the parents of all babies when the babies are approximately 9 to 10 months old. Other means of publicity are used as occasion arises, and Medical Officers and Health Visitors are constantly advising parents of the importance of immunisation.

The Health Committee agreed to assist the Medical Research Council and the Ministry of Health in testing a new diphtheria prophylactic agent, and this was used for immunisation from the end of June, 1949. Arrangements were made for a proportion of the children to be specially followed up for a period of 6 months after inoculation and for any unusual local or general reactions in all children inoculated to be reported. The investigations continued to 31.3.51. A preliminary report on the information received by the Medical Research Council from all areas shows that the percentage of reactions was small and that the Schick conversion rate was over 97%.

During the year 1,341 new cases (156 over 5 years of age and 1,185 under 5 years) were immunised against diphtheria. 585 persons over 5 years of age and 182 under 5 years received reinforcing doses. 970 final Schick tests—546 in persons over 5 years and 424 in children under 5 years were made; of these 6 proved to be positive, 4 in persons over 5 years and 2 in children under 5 years. 573 of the new cases were immunised by General Practitioners. At the end of the year 10,676 children between the ages of 5 and 15 years had been immunised—that is approximately 61 per cent. of the children attending school.

From 1935, the year in which Diphtheria Immunisation Clinics commenced in Norwich, 26,163 have been immunised.

# TUBERCULOSIS.

## NOTIFICATIONS AND MORTALITY DURING 1951.

Age-Periods		Notifications						Deaths					
		Respiratory			Non-Respiratory			Respiratory			Non-Respiratory		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year	...	—	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
1— 5 years	...	1	2	3	—	3	3	1	—	1	2	1	3
5—15 „	...	1	1	2	3	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	1
15—25 „	...	15	10	25	2	—	2	—	2	2	1	—	1
25—35 „	...	10	10	20	1	1	2	1	3	4	—	—	—
35—45 „	...	12	4	16	—	1	1	4	1	5	—	1	1
45—55 „	...	12	4	16	—	1	1	2	—	2	—	—	—
55—65 „	...	9	1	10	—	1	1	3	3	6	—	—	—
65 and over	...	6	4	10	—	1	1	9	2	11	—	2	2
TOTALS	...	66	37	103	6	10	16	20	11	31	4	5	9

In addition to the 119 new notifications, 35 further cases came to my notice in 1951 in other ways than by formal notification. 8 were obtained from the death returns. 25 were transfers to the City from other areas and 2 posthumous notifications were received. 28 were respiratory cases and 7 non-respiratory. Distribution of these further 35 cases is shown in the following Table:—

Age periods.		Respiratory.			Non-Respiratory.		
		M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Under 1 year	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	...	1	—	1	1	—	1
5—15 „	...	—	—	—	—	1	1
15—25 „	...	2	4	6	1	—	1
25—35 „	...	5	3	8	—	1	1
35—45 „	...	2	5	7	—	—	—
45—55 „	...	—	—	—	—	1	1
55—65 „	...	1	3	4	—	—	—
65 and over	...	2	—	2	—	2	2
Totals	...	13	15	28	2	5	7



In all, 154 cases of Tuberculosis, 131 lung and 23 other forms came to my knowledge during the year. The 23 non-respiratory were classified as follows:—

Age Periods.			Bones and Joints	Dissem- inated.	Peri- pheral Glands	Genito- Urinary.	Menin- gitis.
Under 1 year	...	...	—	—	—	—	—
1— 5 years	...	...	—	1	1	—	2
5—15	„	...	—	—	6	—	—
15—25	„	...	1	—	—	—	2
25—35	„	...	2	—	—	1	—
35—45	„	...	—	—	1	—	—
45—55	„	...	1	—	—	1	—
55—65	„	...	—	—	—	1	—
65 and over	...	...	2	1	—	—	—
Totals			6	2	8	3	4

Of the cases notified, 60.5 per cent. were males and 39.5 per cent. were females. 47.06 per cent. were married, 50.42 per cent. were single and 2.52 per cent. were widowed. A family history was ascertained in 27.36 per cent. of 106 cases where information could be obtained. The average age (years) at the time of notification was as follows:—

Respiratory M.	...	39.80	Respiratory M.&F.	...	37.03
Respiratory F.	...	32.08	Non-Respiratory M.&F.	...	22.56
Non-Respiratory M.	...	15.33	All Forms M.&F.	...	35.08
Non-Respiratory F.	...	26.90			

Notifications in 1951 totalling 119, were 17 more than the figure of the previous year. Respiratory notifications increased by 23, non-respiratory decreased by 6. The age groups under 15 claimed 6 of the 103 respiratory and 8 of the 16 non-respiratory notifications.

**Deaths.** Deaths from all forms of Tuberculosis during the year numbering 40, were for the fourth successive year the lowest ever recorded for the City. The previous year's figure was 46. The death rate per 1000 population reached a new low level in respiratory cases, viz. 0.257. There was a slight rise in the death rate from non-respiratory cases, viz. 0.075 compared with 0.050 for the previous year. The total death rate from respiratory and non-respiratory Tuberculosis reached a new low level of 0.332 per 1000 population. Respiratory Tuberculosis accounted for 31 deaths. Of the 9 non-respiratory deaths 5 occurred in children under 15 years

of age, 3 from Tb. Meningitis and 2 from Miliary Tuberculosis. The 4 deaths in adults resulted from the following causes:—2 from Tb. Meningitis, 1 Tb. of the Spine, and 1 Tb. of the left shoulder joint.

The deaths occurred at the following periods during 1951:—

				Respiratory.	Non-respiratory.
January	...	...	...	2	1
February	...	...	...	7	1
March	...	...	...	4	—
April	...	...	...	1	—
May	...	...	...	3	—
June	...	...	...	1	—
July	...	...	...	3	3
August	...	...	...	3	2
September	...	...	...	2	—
October	...	...	...	4	1
November	...	...	...	—	—
December	...	...	...	1	1

Of the total deaths from Tuberculosis 9 or 22.5% had not been notified during life.

Deaths in institutions numbered 19.

## DEATHS AND DEATH-RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS.

Year	Population	Deaths			Death-rate per 1000 of population		
		Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).	Respiratory Tuberculosis	Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis	Tuberculosis (all forms).
1893-99	Averages { 108,672 117,052 118,824 124,020	138	93	231	1.27	0.85	2.12
1900-09		144	87	231	1.23	0.74	1.97
1910-19		138	59	197	1.16	0.50	1.66
1920-29		115	25	140	0.93	0.20	1.13
1930	124,900	78	12	90	0.624	0.096	0.72
1931	126,100	77	11	88	0.61	0.08	0.69
1932	126,600	100	12	112	0.79	0.09	0.88
1933	126,100	93	15	108	0.737	0.118	0.855
1934	125,700	97	20	117	0.77	0.16	0.93
1935	124,700	77	9	86	0.62	0.07	0.69
1936	123,700	75	23	98	0.606	0.186	0.792
1937	123,000	61	11	72	0.5	0.089	0.58
1938	122,300	63	6	69	0.515	0.049	0.56
1939	120,900	73	10	83	0.604	0.082	0.686
1940	115,400	65	11	76	0.563	0.095	0.658
1941	111,810	57	11	68	0.51	0.098	0.608
1942	106,100	59	6	65	0.556	0.056	0.612
1943	101,160	73	10	83	0.721	0.099	0.82
1944	101,600	72	11	83	0.709	0.108	0.817
1945	103,540	56	10	66	0.541	0.097	0.637
1946	112,390	68	11	79	0.605	0.098	0.703
1947	114,900	63	12	75	0.548	0.104	0.652
1948	118,000	54	7	61	0.458	0.059	0.517
1949	119,000	45	4	49	0.378	0.034	0.412
1950	119,700	40	6	46	0.334	0.050	0.384
1951	120,300	31	9	40	0.257	0.075	0.332

**Institutional Treatment.** The provision of institutional treatment of cases of Tuberculosis is the duty of the East Anglian Regional Hospital Board, and the admissions of cases of Respiratory Tuberculosis to institutions are arranged through the Bed Finding Centre of the Board except in urgent cases and in cases admitted to Kelling Surgical Block, when arrangements are made direct by the Chest Physician.

Cases of Non-respiratory Tuberculosis were treated at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Jenny Lind Hospital, West Norwich Hospital, Melton Lodge and the Fletcher Convalescent Home.



The Health Committee is responsible for the Rehabilitation of cases of Tuberculosis, and accepted responsibility for 3 cases at Papworth Village Settlement during the year.

**Home Visits.** The Tuberculosis Visitor in addition to 96 primary visits made 1327 visits to old cases. 791 visits were paid by District Nurses, 141 of which were made for temperature-pulse records for diagnostic purposes, the remainder were for home nursing.

**Domiciliary Treatment.** Extra nourishment was supplied in necessary cases on the recommendation of the Chest Physician and orders were given for the supply of 42,465 pints of milk. Clothing and bedding have also been given in a few cases; pocket sputum flasks and disinfectants are given for the ready disposal of infected sputum. The disinfection of rooms vacated by patients has been carried out gratuitously on request. Bedding is disinfected on request, the disinfection being done at one of the local hospitals at the expense of the Local Health Authority.

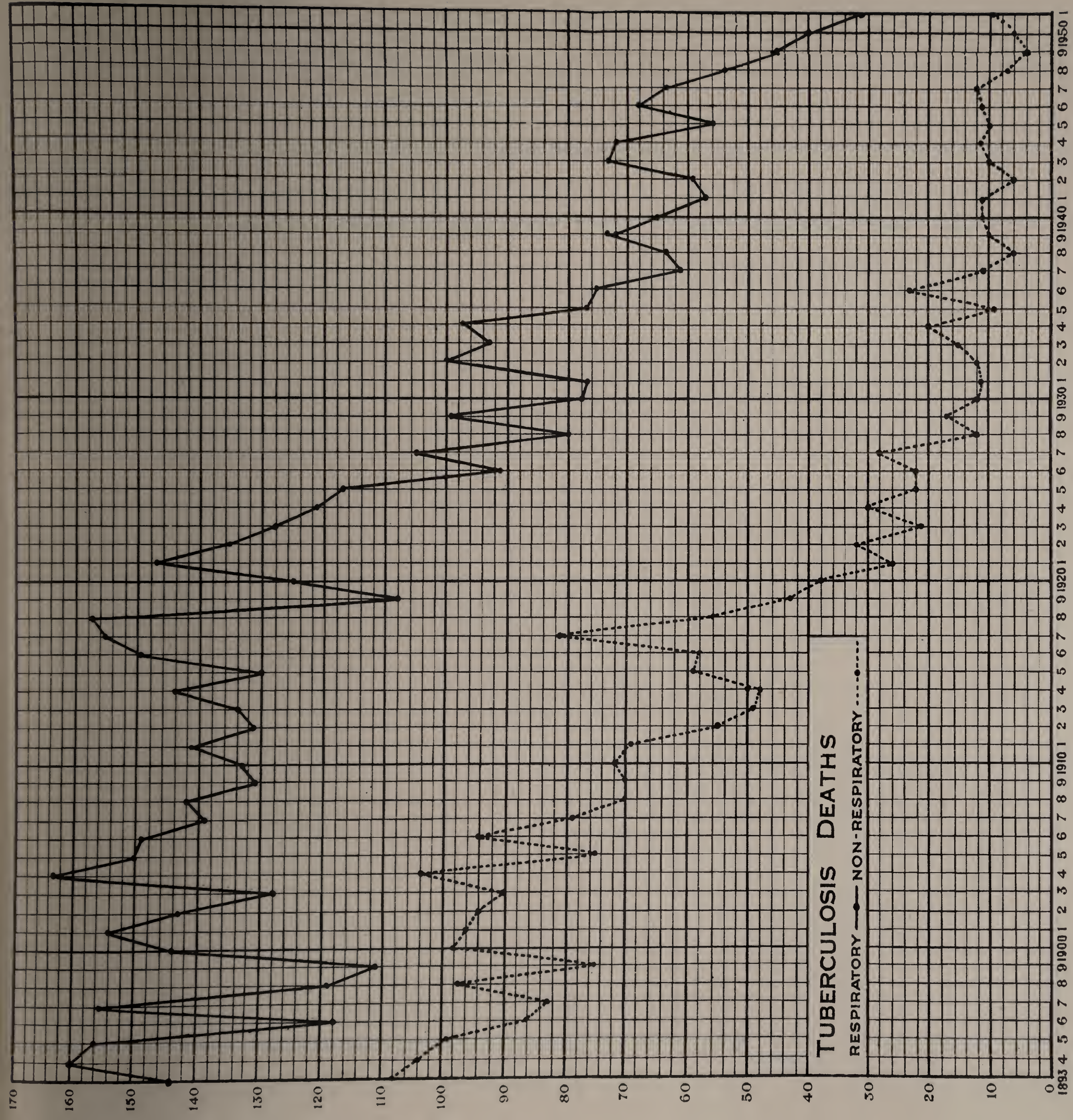
**Housing, etc.** 30 families were re-housed on my recommendation.

**National Assistance.** Provision is made under the National Assistance Act for special rates to be paid to certain categories of Tuberculosis patients in need of assistance. Claims are dealt with by the Local Area Officer of the National Assistance Board. Non-respiratory cases are not included in this scheme.

**Observations.** Dr. R. B. Boston, the Chest Physician, makes the following comments:—

The Tuberculosis *mortality* statistics for the City reveal a hopeful trend. The figures for 1948, establishing a new low record for *all forms* of the disease, suggested that the stress and strain incurred by the adverse factors of the war years had at last been eased. Further low records in 1949 and 1950 confirmed that impression, and brought the death rates once more into the line of fall, which had been interrupted by the rising figures of wartime. It is encouraging to find that a new low record in mortality rates for all forms of tuberculosis was established in 1951 and for the fourth year in succession. The graphs prepared from the tabulated list of statistics show more vividly the progressive and uninterrupted drop in mortality figures since 1947, and how this drop has been attributable to decreasing respiratory figures. It is remarkable that the respiratory Tuberculosis mortality in 1947 has been halved in 1951. The comparatively low figures from non-respiratory forms of the disease have remained more or less constant during



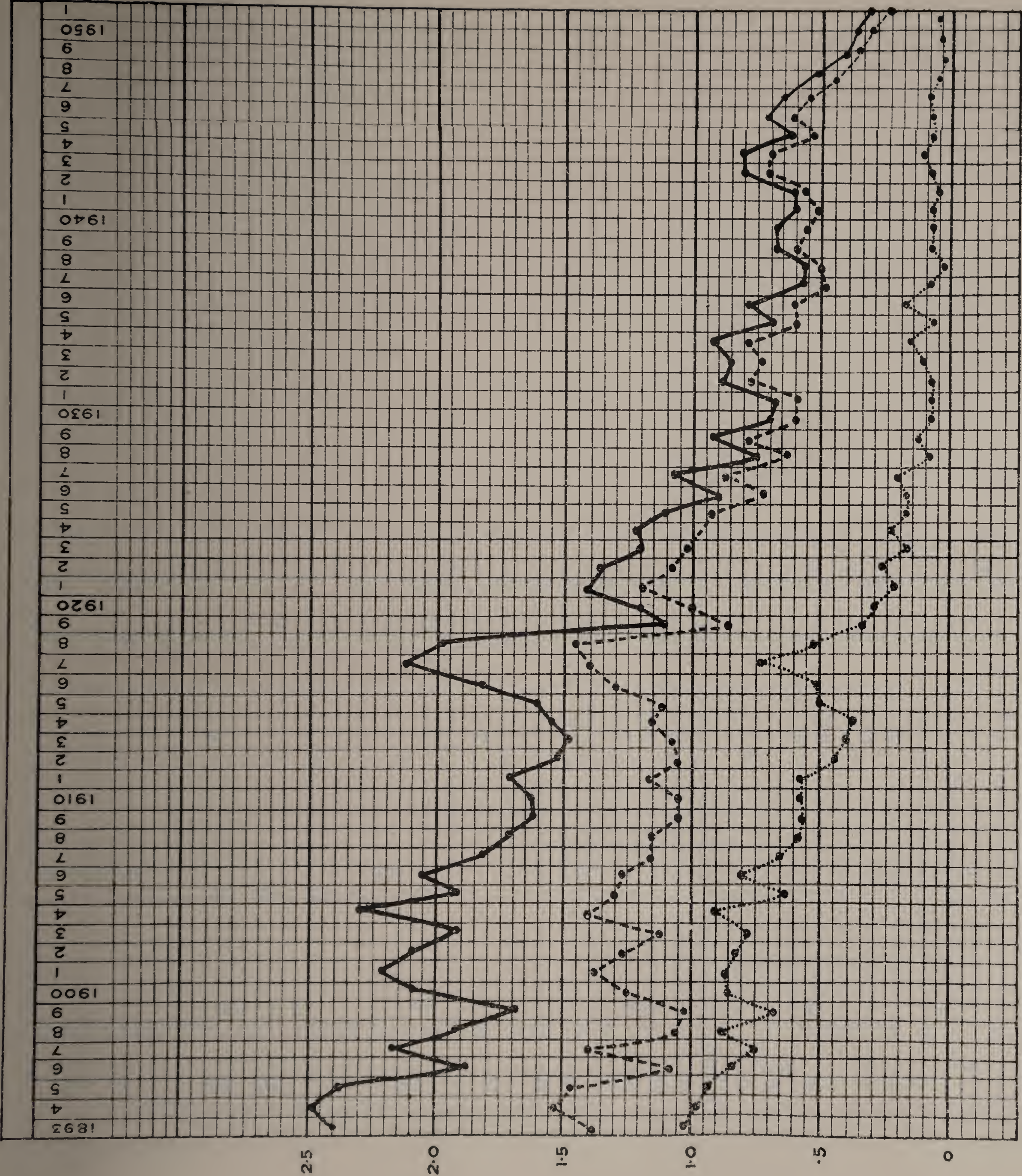








DEATH RATES FROM TUBERCULOSIS PER 1,000 OF POPULATION



— TOTAL DEATH RATE FROM TUBERCULOSIS  
--- DEATH RATE FROM PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS  
..... DEATH RATE FROM NON-PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS





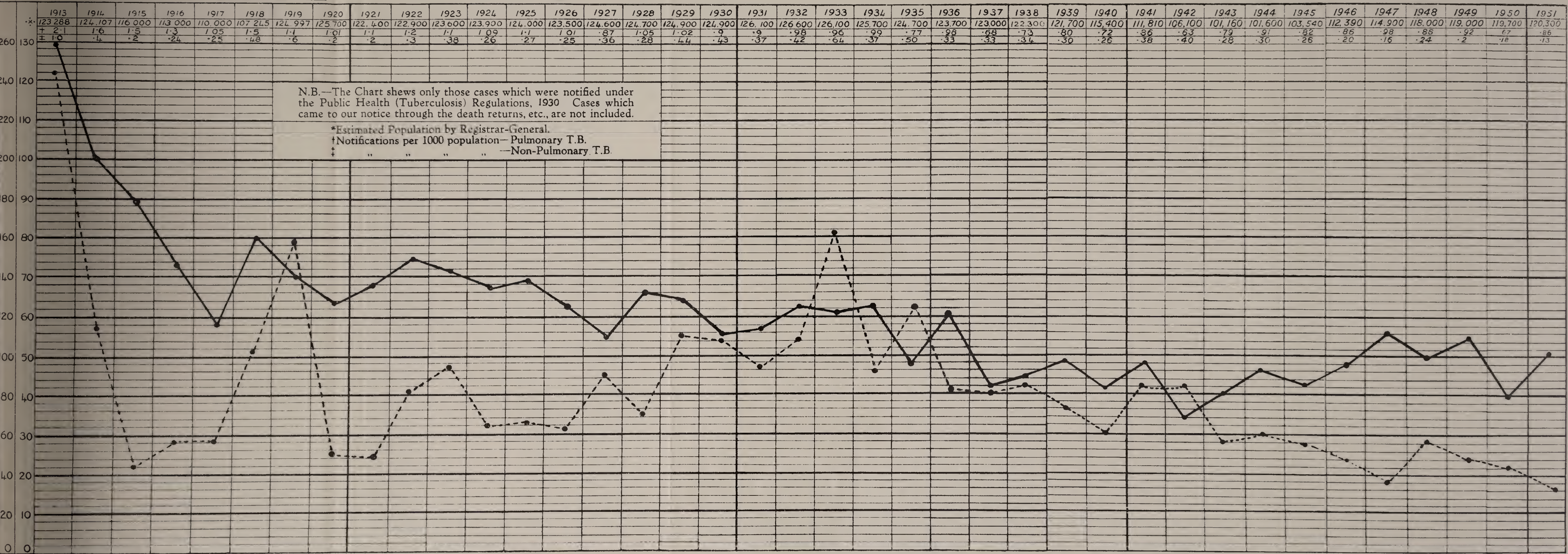


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TUBERCULOSIS

NOTIFICATIONS.

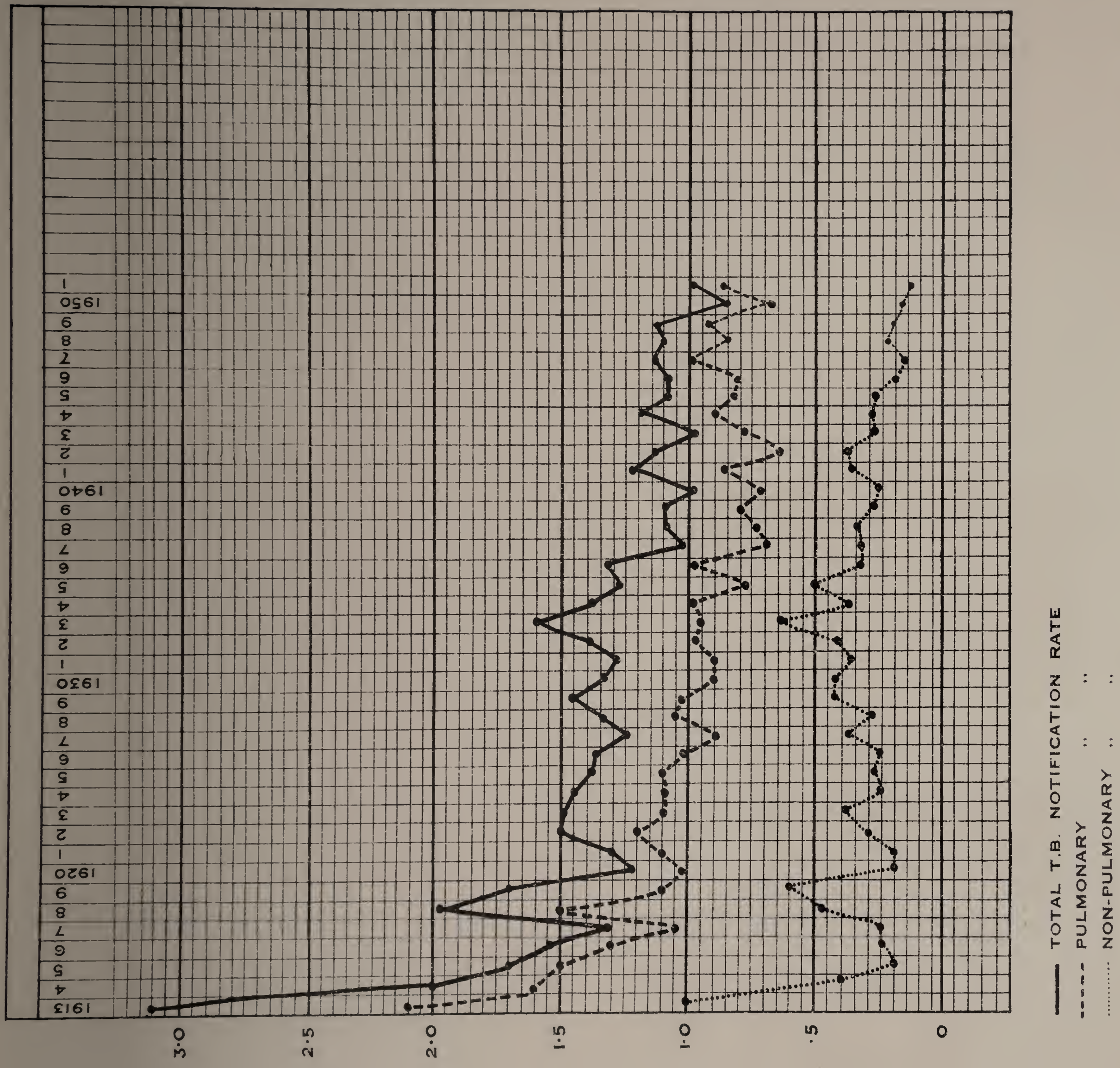


	1913	1914	1915	1916	1917	1918	1919	1920	1921	1922	1923	1924	1925	1926	1927	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951
Estimated Population	123,288	124,107	116,000	113,000	110,000	107,215	124,997	125,700	122,400	122,900	123,600	123,900	124,000	123,500	124,600	124,700	124,900	124,900	126,100	126,600	126,100	125,700	124,700	123,700	123,000	122,300	121,700	115,400	111,810	106,100	101,160	101,600	103,540	112,390	114,900	118,000	119,000	119,700	120,300
† Notifications per 1000 population—Pulmonary T.B.	2.1	1.6	1.5	1.3	1.05	1.5	1.1	1.01	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.09	1.1	1.01	.87	1.05	1.02	.9	.9	.98	.96	.99	.77	.98	.68	.73	.80	.72	.86	.63	.79	.91	.82	.86	.98	.85	.92	.67	.86
‡ Notifications per 1000 population—Non-Pulmonary T.B.	1.0	.4	.2	.24	.25	.48	.6	.2	.2	.3	.38	.26	.27	.25	.36	.28	.44	.43	.37	.42	.64	.37	.50	.33	.33	.34	.30	.26	.38	.40	.28	.30	.26	.20	.16	.24	.2	.18	.13





NOTIFICATION RATES OF TUBERCULOSIS PER 1,000 POPULATION







recent years and have not materially altered the falling trend of the death rates from *all forms* of Tuberculosis.

The Tuberculosis *notifications* have not shown in recent years any correlation with the declining mortality rates. The search for new cases has become more intensive, and particularly since the introduction of Mass Radiography into this district at the end of the war. During 1951, the 103 *Respiratory* notifications represented an increase of 23 on the previous year's total. *Non-Respiratory* notifications on the other hand have been slowly diminishing during the past 20 years. In 1951 they totalled 16, and only 8 related to children. The corresponding total was 22 in 1950; 24 in 1949 and 28 in 1948.

In preventive work, *the family* is regarded as the unit rather than the individual tuberculous patient. During the past year 30 tuberculous families were rehoused. The corresponding number was 25 in 1950; 31 in 1949 and 39 in 1948. The years ahead will show handsome dividends for the assistance given by the Housing Committee in providing adequate accommodation for this type of family.

B.C.G. Vaccination has been offered for contacts found after preliminary tests to be suitable to receive it. Acceptance was by no means the rule especially of early offers, and most of the requests for vaccination related to contacts, who were found to be unsuitable on testing. Vaccinations will increase as time proceeds. Segregation during and following vaccination has presented difficulties, but as a practical procedure, it has been found advantageous to vaccinate susceptible contacts during the absence of the patient, while undergoing institutional treatment.

The offer of examination of all school leavers by Mass Radiography is now regarded as a normal procedure. If all family contacts of tuberculous patients would regard periodic examination by Mass Radiography as a normal, precautionary routine, in the same way as it has become accepted in the case of school leavers, it would be a step forward in the detection of new cases in the earliest stage of disease. It is gratifying, however, to learn of the increasing requests by entire contact families for this mode of examination. Periodic examinations by Mass Radiography would supplement the supervision of contacts at the Chest Clinic, where mass examinations are impossible and where special attention is devoted to an individual person's condition and problems. Mass Radiography would be a means of ensuring a precautionary overhaul of every contact in the city at regular periods and could undertake the examination of hundreds of contacts in a relatively short time. As hitherto, cases found to require treatment or closer supervision would be referred to the Chest Clinic.

## **TREATMENT OF VENEREAL DISEASES.**

Clinics are held on Monday afternoons, Tuesday mornings and Friday afternoons in a special portion of the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital Out-patients' Department.

1316 specimens were sent to the laboratory at the Norfolk & Norwich Hospital from the Venereal Diseases Clinics. 126 males and 61 females attended the clinics for the first time.

The Medical Superintendent of the Mental Hospital informs me that one male general paralytic was admitted from Norwich to that institution during the year.

Propaganda posters supplied by the Ministry of Health have been displayed from time to time in various public conveniences, Municipal Offices and Libraries.

Cases and families reported from the Infant Welfare Centres, School Medical Inspections, Ante-natal and Post-natal Clinics and those recorded on the weekly death and still-birth returns are followed up where possible.

## **LOAN OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT.**

The loan of sick-room equipment is carried out through the British Red Cross Society and the St. John Ambulance Brigade. In addition, the Home Nursing Service has a store of sick-room equipment which is loaned to patients attended by the nurses. No charge is made for the loan of the equipment.

During the year 1307 articles were loaned to 675 patients from the British Red Cross Society and 196 articles to 130 patients through the St. John Ambulance Brigade, a total of 1503 articles to 805 patients.



# MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

SECTION 51, NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE  
ACT, 1946

## MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES.

### (1) Administration.

#### (a) *Constitution and Meetings of the Mental Health Sub-Committee.*

The Mental Health Sub-Committee consists of the following members:—

<i>Coun.</i> R. P. BRAUND, (Chairman).	<i>Coun.</i> G. HOWARD (Vice-chairman).
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<i>Ald.</i> J. BROOKSBANK, J.P.	„ A. E. PUMMELL, J.P.
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<i>Coun.</i> MRS. B. C. DAVIES.	„ MRS. M. A. STANNARD
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*Coun.* I. D. DICKSON,  
M.C., M.D.

The Committee met monthly during the period January to November, 1951; in November it was decided that the Committee meets every two months on the 3rd Tuesday.

#### (b) *Staff.*

The Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the administration.

There are two Duly Authorised Officers, one being for relief purposes. The full-time Authorised Officer holds the Relieving Officer's Certificate of the Poor Law Examinations Board 1927. The Duly Authorised Officer who acts for relief purposes only is a member of the clerical staff normally engaged in the School Health Service. There are two Occupation Centre Supervisors and Mental Health Workers (Mental Deficiency), one of whom possesses the qualifications of R.M.P.A. and R.N.M.D. The other possesses no qualifications. One male member of the Staff devotes approximately 5/11ths of his time in the visitation of cases under statutory supervision.

There are no Social Workers.

The Medical Officer of Health, Mr. P. W. Neal, and Mr. G. Plunkett, Authorised Officers, are appointed by the Local Health Authority for the purpose of presenting Petitions under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.



The following medical practitioners are approved by the Local Health Authority for the purpose of giving medical certificates required in connection with the presentation of Petitions under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

V. F. Soothill, M.A., M.D., D.P.H., Medical Officer of Health.

G. W. Riddel, M.C., M.B., D.P.H.

B. M. Tracey, M.B., B.S., F.R.C.S.

F. J. Napier, M.B., B.S., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

C. D. Roberts, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.M.

J. V. Fennell, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O. N.U.I., D.P.M.

F. A. Klinghardt, Med. Dipl., (Moscow).

S. A. MacKeith, O.B.E., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.M.

J. V. Morris, M.A., M.D., B.Ch., B.A.O., L.M.

(c) *Co-ordination with Regional Hospital Boards and Hospital Management Committees.*

Advice on various subjects is readily given by members of the staff of the Regional Hospital Board, the Local Hospital Management Committees, and by the Medical Officers of Hellesdon Mental Hospital and Little Plumstead Mental Defective Colony, Norfolk, with whom there exists a very good understanding.

The Duly Authorised Officer visits the homes of defectives on licence from the various Institutions and reports are forwarded to the Medical Superintendents. Visits are also made for the purpose of obtaining information on the home conditions where it is proposed to send defectives on licence to enable the Visitors to make their special Reports.

(d) *Duties delegated to Voluntary Associations.*

No duties are delegated to Voluntary Associations.

(e) *Whether arrangements have been initiated for the training of Mental Health Workers.*

Arrangements were made for one of the Council's Occupation Centre Supervisors and Mental Health Workers (Mental Deficiency) to attend a Refresher Course which was held at Manchester from 29th March to 6th April, and organised by the National Association for Mental Health.

(2) **Account of work undertaken in the Community.**

(a) *Under Section 28 of the National Health Service Act, 1946; Prevention, care and after-care.*

No special action has been taken with reference to the after-care of mental patients. Two Psychiatric Social Workers are attached to Hellesdon Mental Hospital, who do the after-care work for cases who have been in that hospital. If the assistance of the Authorised Officer is requested it is readily given.

(b) *Under The Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930, by duly authorised officers.*

The Duly Authorised Officers have dealt with the following cases under the Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts, 1890—1930:—

*Cases to Hellesdon Mental Hospital.*

		Male.	Female.	Total.
Lunacy Act, 1890 (Sect. 16)	...	16	31	47
Lunacy Act, 1890 (Sect. 20)	...	2	11	13
Mental Treatment Act, 1930—				
Temporary	... ..	2	—	2
Voluntary	... ..	14	27	41

*Cases to St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe.*

Lunacy Act, 1890 (Sect. 20)	...	—	1	1
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*Cases to St. Audrey's Mental Hospital, Melton.*

Lunacy Act, 1890 (Sect. 16)	...	—	1	1
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*Cases to Severals Mental Hospital, Colchester.*

Lunacy Act, 1890 (Sect. 16)	...	—	1	1
-----------------------------	-----	---	---	---

*Cases examined under Lunacy Act, 1890 (Sect. 16)*

but not certified	... ..	8	12	20
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42	84	126
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*Cases dealt with by City Police.*

Lunacy Acts—Certified	... ..	—	3	3
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*Voluntary Admissions.*

Hellesdon Mental Hospital	...	68	111	179
St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe	...	4	2	6

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Total	... ..	114	200	314
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*Persons discharged from Mental Hospitals during 1951.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Discharged from Hellesdon Mental Hospital. ... ..	103	130	233
Discharged from St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe ... ..	2	3	5
	105	133	238
Number of persons who died in Hellesdon Mental Hospital ...	20	35	55
Total No. of Discharges and Deaths	125	168	293

*The Vale Hospital, Swainsthorpe.*

The Vale Hospital comes under the supervision of the Medical Superintendent, Hellesdon Mental Hospital.

Persons over 65 years of age suffering from Senile Dementia are admitted to this hospital without certification under the Lunacy Acts.

The number of Norwich Patients at present in this hospital is 24 males and 23 females—Total 47.

(c) *Under the Mental Deficiency Acts, 1913—1938.*

(i) *Ascertainment.*

Most of the cases ascertained are referred by the Education Authority under Section 57, Education Act, 1944 and others are notified by the medical practitioners, and from other sources.

Particulars of cases reported during 1951 are as follows:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
(a) Cases referred by the Education Authority (Section 57—Education Act, 1944)			
(i) Under Section 57 (3) ... ..	4	2	6
(ii) Under Section 57 (5) ... ..	7	9	16
(b) Other cases reported during 1951 ...	3	2	5
	14	13	27

The above cases were dealt with in the following manner:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Placed under Statutory Supervision	11	10	21
Admitted to Institutions ... ..	3	2	5
Action not yet taken ... ..	—	1	1
	14	13	27

### *Cases Admitted to Mental Defective Institutions During 1951.*

During the year the Duly Authorised Officer presented 7 Petitions for Orders to be made under the Mental Deficiency Acts, for the admission of 5 males and 2 females to Little Plumstead Institution. An Order was made in each of the 7 cases.

In addition 3 cases (2 females and 1 male) were also admitted to Little Plumstead Institution as a "Place of Safety" under Section 15, Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

Petitions were later presented by an Officer of the Norfolk County Council and Orders made for the detention of these cases in that Institution.

A Petition was also presented with regard to a female voluntary patient in Hellesdon Mental Hospital and an Order made for her detention in Little Plumstead Institution.

Petitions were presented and Orders made under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913 with respect to two cases in H.M. Prison, Norwich, and they were admitted to Little Plumstead Institution on behalf of the Suffolk County Joint Mental Health Board.

A Petition was presented and an Order made under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913 with respect to a man detained in H.M. Prison, Norwich, and he was admitted to Little Plumstead Institution on behalf of the Ipswich County Borough Council.

Two cases were admitted to Little Plumstead Institution for temporary treatment for periods of 28 days—in one case to enable the parents to enjoy a holiday.

### *Statistics.*

The following table shows the number of known cases of Mental Defectives and persons of unsound mind in Institutions on December 31st 1951:—

(a) Mental Defectives in Institutions—			Male.	Female.	Total.
Little Plumstead and its ancillary institutions ... ..			93	102	195
Royal Eastern Counties, Colchester			18	—	18
Rampton State Institution ...			2	—	2
			113	102	215
(b) Under guardianship ... ..			1	—	1
Under Statutory Supervision ...			122	126	248
Under Friendly Supervision ...			5	4	9
			241	232	473



(c) Persons of Unsound mind (Under the Lunacy Act, 1890, or the Mental Treatment Act, 1930)—	Male.	Female.	Total.
In Hellesdon Mental Hospital ...	210	367	577
In St. Andrew's Hospital, Thorpe	4	6	10
	214	373	587

The Whole-time Duly Authorised Officer paid 315 visits to a variety of cases during the year. Since September, 1951, a male member of the staff assisted in the visitation of cases under statutory supervision and made 87 visits to such cases. He also paid 17 visits for the purpose of furnishing reports for the Visitors in connection with the suggested release of patients from Institutions on leave.

*Mental Defectives awaiting admission to Institutions.*

	Male.	Female.	Total.
At present in their own homes ...	4	6	10
At present patients in West Norwich Hospital ... ..	2	2	4
	6	8	14

(ii) *Guardianship and Supervision.*

There is one case under Guardianship. The cases under Statutory Supervision are visited by a Mental Health Worker, the Duly Authorised Officer or one of the male members of the staff.

(iii) *Occupation Centre.*

The Authority has an Occupation Centre which accommodates 24 defectives. At the end of the year 9 males and 13 females were attending. The hours of attendance are from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. Two special buses are provided to collect the defectives from their homes and the 2 Supervisors travel with the buses and act as guides.

The work taught includes handwork, physical activities, percussion band playing and speech training.

A mid-day meal is supplied through the School Meals Service and a charge is made for the meals in accordance with an approved scale.

The Health Committee provided a holiday at the seaside from 9th June to 16th June, 1951, for those defectives attending the Occupation Centre. A party of 20 defectives travelled by bus to Gorleston-on-Sea, accompanied by 2 Supervisors and 2 Assistants and the proprietors of the Boarding House where they stayed did everything possible for their comfort.

The Health Committee also provided a Christmas Party for the defectives attending the Occupation Centre. Following the tea, a short film show of appropriate pictures was shown. This was much appreciated by all, and on leaving each defective received a present from the gaily decorated Christmas Tree. Members of the Committee and the Medical Officer of Health attended and helped to make the party a success.

Arrangements have been made, subject to the consent of the parents, for the patients attending the Occupation Centre, to be medically examined at least once a year by a Medical Officer of the Public Health Department. Three parents did not give their consent.

At the end of the year consideration was being given to the question of providing during the financial year 1952-53 some beds and bedding for rest purposes at the Occupation Centre.

**(3) Discharges from Orders under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.**

Two cases were discharged by the Board of Control and another by the authority of the Visitors for the County of Suffolk (Eastern Division) from Orders made under the Mental Deficiency Act, 1913.

**(4) Ambulance Service.**

The Council's Ambulance Service is available for removal of cases at the request of the Authorised Officer, Police and Hospitals.



**SCHOOL  
HEALTH SERVICE**

**ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
SCHOOL MEDICAL  
OFFICER**





PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT,

68, ST. GILES' STREET,

NORWICH.

28th February, 1952.

MY LORD MAYOR, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the School Health Service for the year ending 31st December, 1951. The compilation of the Report has been largely the work of Dr. Riddel.

Unfortunately I have again to call attention to the serious shortage of staff in various directions, particularly the Dental Staff and the Physiotherapist Staff—in fact, in this direction the children are being seriously neglected. The Orthopædic Scheme is practically at a standstill and the dentists are not able to do the conservative work which is the real *raison d'être* of the School Dental Scheme. The position has been made quite plain to the Committee.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

V. F. SOOTHILL,

M.O.H. & S.M.O.

(1) **Staff.** See pages 10 and 11.

(2) **General Information.** *National Health Service Act. 1946.* Apart from the favourable financial provisions, the adverse repercussions from the Act are the shortage of specialised staff—dental and orthopædic—the former certainly due to the higher salaries given under the Act and the latter due to the increased needs of the Hospital Boards, and the preference of orthopædic nurses to work in hospitals rather than with a local authority. There are (since April) only two dental surgeons on the staff and although the three vacancies have been advertised frequently, it has not been possible to fill them. On that account regular dental inspections at the schools have had to be stopped and most of the dentists' time is devoted to the treatment of casuals, leaving a large number of children with their teeth untreated. It is possible that some may go to private dentists as in the past, but I do not think that number is other than small. To help the position, an oral hygienist was appointed in April, but the scope of her work is limited.

With regard to orthopædic nurses, there are vacancies for two full time posts, which it has not been possible to fill, with the result that apart from severe cases, which are dealt with by the hospitals, it has not been possible to give any treatment to the bulk of the children with orthopædic defects other than the wedging of shoes, and postural exercises which are given in the Secondary Grammar Schools. Apart from a part time nurse for 4 months in the middle of the year, there has been no staff at all.

*Clinics.* Clinics other than dental and orthopædic have not been affected by the Act, and the fall in the number of children attending the minor ailments clinic which occurred during the past two years shows signs of reversal. The specialist clinics (eyes, orthopædic) are still being carried on by the School Health Service. The only specialist clinic so far managed by the Board is the Heart Clinic held at the Jenny Lind Hospital.

*Health of School Children.* For the fifth successive year the number of children on the school register shows an increase, being 2,976 above the 1946 figure. The health of the children remains very good. There was an epidemic of influenza in the first two months of the year, large numbers of children being affected. Only 4 cases of poliomyelitis occurred, 3 showing paralysis. At the end of the year 1 child was still undergoing treatment for paralysis of the legs. No case of diphtheria occurred—approximately 63% of the school children have been immunised. Beginning in November, an epidemic of Sonne Dysentery broke out in the Earlham Nursery School and spreading to the other schools in that area and to other parts of the City, but the main outbreak was located in the North



and West Earlham Council Estates. There were 309 cases up to the end of the year. No school had to be closed, but one class at the Earlham Nursery School was closed after the afternoon session of Friday, 23rd November, re-opening at the beginning of the new term in January. The number of cases of tuberculosis varied little. Uncleanliness of the head amounted to 146 cases compared with 141 in the previous year.

*Following-up.* The following-up arrangements by the School Nurses, etc., have not been altered during the year. 290 home visits were recorded by the School Nurses in respect of children who had been advised to have medical treatment.

77 children were involved in cases referred during the year by the Welfare Officers or by the School Medical Officers to the National Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

*Deaths.* There were 6 recorded deaths of school children, the same as in the previous year. The causes of death were:—Addison's Disease, 1; T.B. Meningitis, 1; Dermatomyositis, 1; Medulloblastoma of Cerebellum, 1; Malignant Neoplasm of Brain (Spongioblastoma Multiforme), 1; Cerebral Haemorrhage from Ruptured Aneurysm, 1.

*Special Schools.* These have been re-organised under separate Head Teachers. (See pages 124 and 125.)

*Educationally Sub-normal Children.* Of the 43 new cases examined mentally during the year, 38 were referred by the Education staff, 2 by the School Health Service, and 3 by other sources.

*Juvenile Delinquency.* I am informed that there were 272 cases of juvenile delinquency during the year. 249 boys and 23 girls—an increase of 29 cases.

*Hospital Treatment—Special Arrangements.* In addition to the routine treatment at the local hospitals, specialist treatment required for some cases has been or will be given at other hospitals with the approval of the Ministry of Education. This applies chiefly to plastic treatment at East Grinstead, and heart operations at London hospitals.

One boy and four girls suffering from hare lip, cleft palate, etc., received treatment at the Plastic Surgery Centre at Queen Victoria Hospital, East Grinstead.

One boy suffering from spastic diplegia continued under treatment throughout the year at the St. Vincent's Orthopaedic Hospital, Northwood Hills, near Pinner, Middlesex, another boy being transferred in February to Melton Lodge Orthopaedic Home, Great Yarmouth.



(3) **Medical Inspection and Treatment.** The arrangements for notifying Head Teachers and parents of School Medical Inspections and the assistance given by the School Nurses remain the same as in previous years.

Medical examinations of schoolchildren are carried out, with the approval of the Ministry of Education, as follows:—

*Primary Schools.*

- (a) As soon as possible after admission. (Entrants)
- (b) At 6 years of age if not included at the age of 6 years in (a) above.
- (c) At 8 years of age.
- (d) Between the ages of 11 and 12 years—the last year of attendance at a Primary School. (Second Age Group)

*Secondary Schools.*

- (e) During the first year.
- (f) During the last year of compulsory attendance at School. (Third Age Group)
- (g) During each subsequent year of remaining at school after compulsory school age.

The number of pupils examined at the Schools during the year were as follows:—

*Primary Schools.*

(a) Entrants	...	...	...	...	2295
(b and c) Other Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	3004
(d) Second Age Group	...	...	...	...	1304

*Secondary Schools.*

(f) Third Age Group	...	...	...	...	1320
(e and g) Other Periodic Inspections	...	...	...	...	2034

<i>Colman Road Special School</i>	...	...	...	...	75
<i>Nursery School</i>	...	...	...	...	189

Total	...	...	...	...	10221
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During the year, new schools were opened as follows:—

Earlham Hall Infant School—3rd September, 1951;

North Earlham Infant School—3rd September, 1951;

West Earlham Infant School (at Larkman Lane Infant School premises until completion of new building)—3rd September, 1951.

St. Giles Infant School was finally closed on 27th July, 1951.

The facts disclosed by Medical Inspection during the year and the total results attained were as follows:—

**PRIMARY SCHOOLS.**  
(Excluding Nursery School).

Defect or Disease.	“Specials” at		Referred		Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured.
	Periodic Inspec- tions.	School or Clinic.	Total Defects.	for Treat- ment.		
Skin ...	200	412	612	577	3935	3766
Eye:						
Vision and Squint	353	236	589	497	436	240 (Glasses prescribed)
Other ...	76	112	188	178	323	262
Ear:						
Hearing ...	33	13	46	30	11	—
Otitis Media ...	44	13	57	40	41	13
Other ...	15	36	51	42	195	179
Nose or Throat ...	629	121	750	295	332	259
Speech ...	60	13	73	35	138	48
Cervical Glands ...	129	22	151	37	47	13
Heart and Circulation ...	139	15	154	120	95	21
Lungs ...	102	32	134	77	133	12
Developmental:						
Hernia ...	67	2	69	28	12	12
Other ...	115	3	118	26	4	2
Orthopædic:						
Posture ...	59	15	74	31	47	4
Flat Foot ...	51	43	94	84	191	21
Other ...	384	69	453	273	455	64
Nervous System:						
Epilepsy ...	21	2	23	15	25	—
Other ...	71	55	126	76	114	31
Psychological:						
Developmental ...	90	33	123	99	110	—
Stability ...	29	2	31	11	100	19
Malnutrition ...	257	16	273	156	214	12
Other ...	351	231	582	500	664*	178

\*Includes 9 Rheumatism treated (1 cured).

It is known that 9 pupils were operated on for Squint, 11 for Hernia, and 1 had Bilateral Miringotomy.

The following table shows the number of pupils found to be suffering from certain defects or diseases. For comparison the figures for 1950 are also given. (This table includes pupils attending the Nursery School).

Defect or Disease.	Number requiring treatment:—			1950.
	Prim.	1951. Sec.	Total	
Scabies ... ..	1	1	2	1
Impetigo ... ..	22	5	27	23
Ringworm of Scalp ... ..	1	1	2	4
„ „ Body ... ..	3	—	3	8
Other skin diseases ... ..	173	109	282	270
Blepharitis ... ..	40	29	69	60
Conjunctivitis ... ..	34	9	43	41
Defective Vision and Squint ... ..	504	455	959	805
Defective Hearing ... ..	31	7	38	31
Discharging ears ... ..	40	12	52	54
Other ear diseases ... ..	42	34	76	61
Orthopædic defects ... ..	402	249	651	544
Heart Dis. and Circulation ... ..	121	57	178	147
Rheumatism (incl. Chorea) ... ..	7	3	10	14

#### RINGWORM

##### No. of Cases Treated.

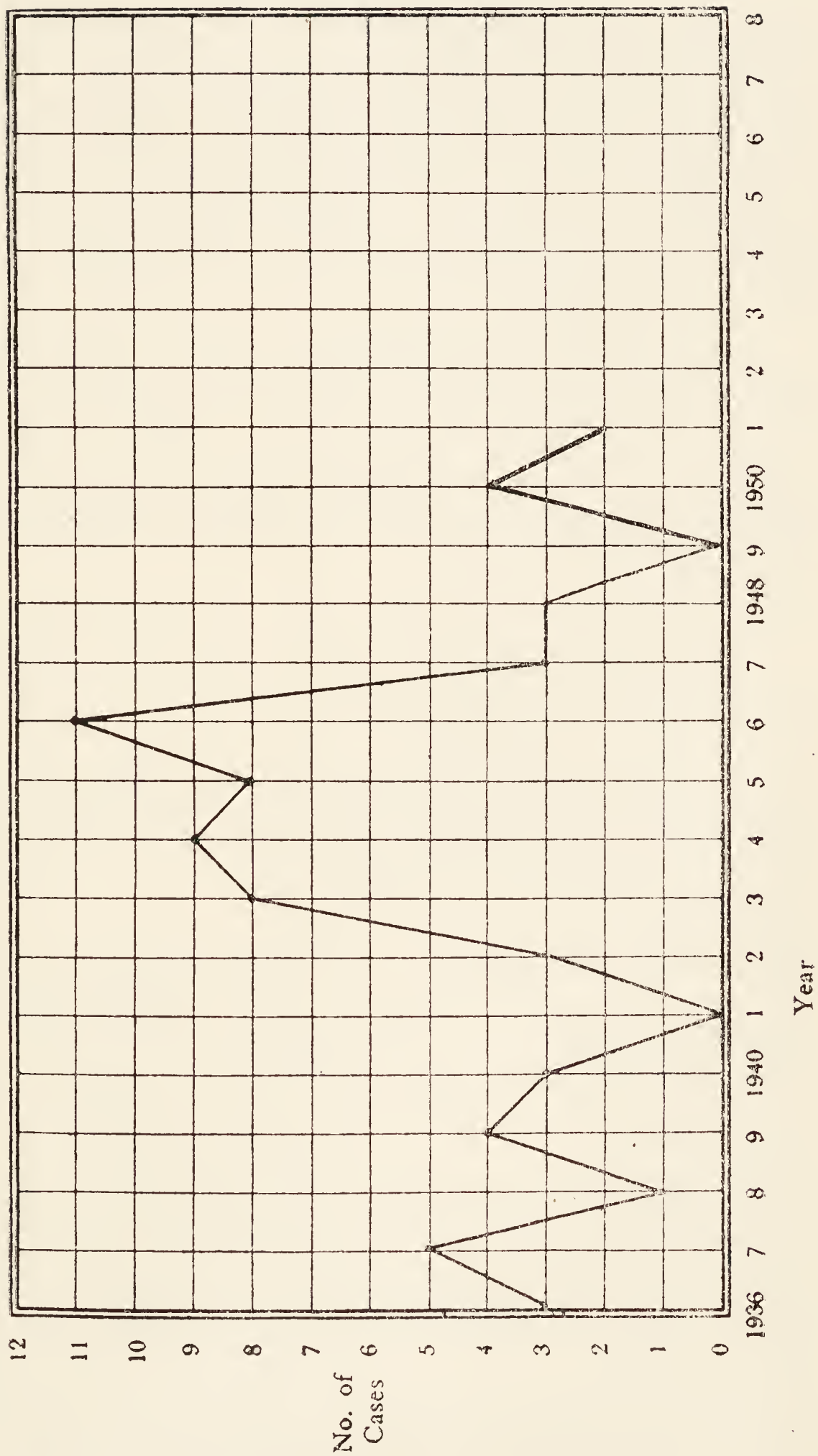
	Local Authority.	Otherwise.	Total.
Ringworm Scalp ... ..	—	4	4
Ringworm Body ... ..	5	1	6

2 new cases of Ringworm of the Scalp were referred for treatment during the year (1 boy aged 5 years, and 1 boy aged 12 years). Both received treatment by X-Ray at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, but neither had been declared cured by the end of the year. 2 girls who had received X-Ray treatment in 1950 were declared cured early in 1951.

No new cases were discovered in children under 5 years of age. One case who had received X-Ray treatment at the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital in 1950 was declared cured early in 1951.



# GRAPH SHOWING INCIDENCE OF RINGWORM OF THE SCALP IN SCHOOL-CHILDREN SINCE 1936



## MINOR AILMENTS CLINICS.

### *Churchman House Clinics.*

Schoolchildren with minor ailments, including discharging ears, from the central part of the City, and children from all parts of the city requiring medical advice, are seen at the Central Clinic at Churchman House each morning, including Saturday. There is no clinic in the afternoon. Children with ear discharge attend from 9 to 10 a.m., and others from 10 o'clock onwards. A medical officer is in attendance.

There is also a Special Clinic for children on Saturday mornings, at which children requiring special consideration are seen.

5933 attendances were made during the year at the Minor Ailments Clinics, and the Saturday morning "Special" Clinics at Churchman House, exclusive of attendances for treatment of discharging ears.

### *District Clinics.*

These clinics, twenty in number, were held during the year at the centres listed below.

New clinics have been opened at the Nelson Street Infant School (in place of that at the Wensum View School—September, 1951); North Earlham Infant School (September, 1951); and Earlham Hall Infant School (November, 1951).

<i>Centre.</i>	<i>Times.</i>
Alderman Jex School	... Monday, 4-4.30 p.m., and Thursday—3.45-4.30 p.m.
Angel Road School	... Tuesday—3.45-4.30 p.m.
Catton Grove School	... Monday to Thursday (inclusive)—10.45-12 noon.
Cavell School	... Tuesday and Thursday—3.15-4.30 p.m.
Clarkson School	... Monday and Thursday—11.15-12 noon.
Colman Road Special School	Monday to Friday (inclusive)—9.30-11 a.m.
Dowson School	... Tuesday—9.30-10.30 a.m. and Friday—10.45-12 noon.
Earlham Hall School	... Monday and Thursday—10.30-12 noon.

<i>Centre.</i>	<i>Times.</i>
George White School	... Tuesday and Thursday— 2.45-3.30 p.m. Wednesday—3.15-4.30 p.m., and Friday, 4-4.30 p.m.
Gurney and Henderson School	Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday—11.15-12 noon.
Horn's Lane School	... Wednesday—2-3 p.m.
Lakenham School	... Monday, Wednesday and Friday—3.15-4.30 p.m.
Larkman Lane School	... Monday to Friday (inclusive)— 9.30-11 a.m.
Mousehold Avenue School	... Tuesday and Thursday— 2-2.30 p.m.
Nelson Street School	... Tuesday and Thursday— 11.15-12 noon.
Norman School	... Monday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday—9.30-10.30 a.m.
North Earlham School	... Monday, Wednesday and Friday—11.15-12 noon.
Stuart School	... Monday and Friday, 3.15-3.45 p.m., and Tuesday and Thursday, 2-3 p.m.
Tuckswood School	... Monday and Friday—2-3 p.m.
Wellesley School	... Monday, Wednesday and Friday—2-3 p.m.

At these, the nurses treat discharging ears, minor injuries, septic sores, etc. As there is no medical officer in attendance, the nurses are instructed to refer all cases where medical advice is considered necessary to the Central Clinic at Churchman House, and all cases are told to attend there during the school holidays, when the District Clinics are closed.

40,268 attendances were made at these clinics during the year exclusive of attendances for treatment of discharging ears.



The following is a summary of the defects treated (including Secondary and Nursery Schools):—

Disease.	Churchman House Clinic.		District Clinics.	
	No. of Pupils Treated.	Cured.	No. of Pupils Treated.	Cured.
Ringworm of the Head ...	—	—	—	—
Ringworm of the Body ...	3	3	2	2
*Scabies ...	—	—	—	—
Impetigo ...	20	19	14	14
Other Skin Diseases ...	205	154	1537	1489
Minor Eye Defects (Conjuncti- vitis, Blepharitis, Styes, etc.)	132	88	278	265
Otorrhœa ...	16	3	40	18
Ear Defects (Wax, Boils, etc.)	37	37	184	176
Enlarged Glands ...	—	—	11	11
Defects of Nose and Throat ...	41	15	134	129
Miscellaneous (Minor Injuries, Bruises, Sores, Chilblains, etc.) ...	355	329	3443	3316
Other Defects and Diseases ...	34	34	53	52

\*Scabies in school children is treated at the Scabies Clinic set up by the Health Committee. (See pages 135 and 141.)

#### EYE CLINIC.

122 sessions were held by the Eye Specialist during the year at Churchman House.

427 Primary, 5 Nursery and 401 Secondary school pupils, and 56 children under 5 years of age who attend no school were examined, and glasses were prescribed in the following cases:—Primary, 236; Nursery, 2; Secondary, 228; Children under 5 years of age, 14.

#### TREATMENT OF OTORRHŒA.

As with other minor ailments, children suffering from otorrhœa who attend schools near the centre of the City are treated at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, while those on the outskirts are treated at the District Clinics.

The cases treated have come to our notice through various agencies, but chiefly through the School Medical Staff and Head Teachers.

When considered advisable, cases are referred for examination by the specialist at the Out-patient department of the Jenny Lind and Norfolk and Norwich Hospitals and treatment continued or modified according to his findings.

2 new cases were referred to the Ear Specialist during the year. 6 cases recurred and 19 continued under treatment or observation from the previous year. At the end of the year 15 cases which had been seen by the Ear Specialist were still outstanding.

35 additional cases, not referred to the Ear Specialist, were also treated during the year.

286 treatments were given at the Central Clinic at Churchman House, and 1200 at the District Minor Ailments Clinics.

The following table shows the total number of cases of otorrhœa in school children treated by the local authority and otherwise during the last six years:—

1946	...	102
1947	...	177
1948	...	138
1949	...	73
1950	...	62
1951	...	75

#### CARDIAC CLINIC.

Facilities exist for the local authority to send children of school age and under to a Cardiac clinic held on the first Monday afternoon of each month (August excepted) at the Jenny Lind Hospital in the charge of Dr. W. A. Oliver, M.B.E.

Appointments are made through the School Health Service, and the School Nurses visit in advance, to obtain environmental reports. The clinics themselves, however, are arranged by the Regional Hospital Board.

During the year 29 schoolchildren (including 3 new cases) were examined and the following diagnoses were made:—

		New Cases.	Old Cases.
Atrial Septal Defect	...	1	5
Pure Aortic Stenosis	...	—	1
Patent Ductus Arteriosus	...	—	1
Rheumatic Heart Disease	...	1	3
Rheumatic Mitral Disease	...	—	4
Ventricular Septal Defect	...	1	2
Systolic Murmur	...	—	7
No defect noted	...	—	3

27 of these children were permitted to do drill and games without restriction, and 2 were to avoid all unnecessary physical activities.

2 children under school age were also re-examined, none of whom was debarred from physical activities. They were found to be suffering from the following defects:—

Ventricular Septal Defect	...	...	1
Cyanotic Heart Disease	...	...	1

# WORK DONE IN THE DENTAL CLINIC DURING—

## School Children.

(Primary, Secondary Modern  
and Secondary Grammar)

No. Examined at School	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
No. Treated, including "Specials" ...	488	946	1982	3152	5520	4459	4206	4534	5075
Total number of attendances at the Clinic ...	3930	3582	3551	3473	3267	3174	3186	3493	3275
No. of Fillings ...	9174	8526	9874	10352	9086	8621	6636	6772	6463
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	2960	3759	5129	6573	6051	6189	3545	3667	3539
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics ...	6417	5372	5626	4598	3940	4137	4034	4248	4687
No. of Other Operations ...	2834	2248	2181	1635	1358	1499	1500	1604	1720
	1300	1467	1504	2367	2303	2912	1838	2030	1767

## National Health Service.

Mothers—

New Cases Treated ...	229	349	283	311	327	313	285	237	296
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic ...	861	1336	1570	1885	1663	1293	1003	872	1201
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	551	552	620	619	736	821	982	892	1401
No. of Fillings ...	359	807	1134	1344	1150	833	373	244	236
No. of Other Operations ...	311	501	587	861	622	616	439	405	605
No. of Dentures Provided ...	80	83	120	124	142	150	118	73	184
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics ...	74	86	93	87	97	124	245	225	284



*Children under 5 years of age who attend no School—*

	1951	1950	1949	1948	1947	1946	1945	1944	1943
New Cases Treated ...	386	316	190	121	122	85	92	110	63
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic ...	447	376	278	186	182	114	108	114	63
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	704	589	391	227	251	180	190	206	151
No. of Fillings ...	26	12	27	6	} 27	18	7	12	1
No. of Other Operations ...	6	22	18	35					
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics ...	364	271	179	132	111	89	90	81	53

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**Tuberculosis.**

No. of Patients Treated ...	—	—	8	7	11	6	7	13	8
Total number of Attendances at the Clinic ...	—	—	8	39	66	48	43	49	34
No. of Teeth Extracted ...	—	—	1	21	11	13	18	20	15
No. of Other Operations ...	—	—	7	29	36	45	42	40	30
No. of Dentures Provided ...	—	—	3	5	10	12	6	6	6
No. of Administrations of General Anæsthetics ...	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—

The Local Authority ceased to provide Dental Treatment for Tuberculosis Patients from 5th July, 1948.

## SCHOOL DENTAL SERVICE.

### THE SENIOR SCHOOL DENTAL OFFICER REPORTS:—

For the last few years the School Dental Service has been working under a serious shortage of Staff, and in April 1951 the Senior Dental Officer, Mr. C. R. Knowles, left to take up private practice after 19 years service.

Mr. A. E. Summers was appointed Chief Dental Officer in July 1951, but advertisements for Assistant School Dental Officers have so far been unsuccessful. This means that only two Dental Officers have been available for the treatment of all children at the city schools, as well as the care of the teeth of expectant and nursing mothers, and the children under school age.

It has been quite impossible to carry out routine inspections at the schools, as these cannot be followed up by treatment owing to the increasing number of Casuals which provides as much work as can be undertaken.

There has been a considerable increase in the number of extractions of temporary teeth, and the ratio of extractions to fillings in permanent teeth remains much too high. Unfortunately this state of affairs is likely to continue until more staff is available to ensure that children inspected at the schools can have the necessary treatment without delay. Under the present conditions many permanent teeth have had to be extracted which otherwise might have been saved.

In April the Committee appointed Miss M. Wallis as full time Oral Hygienist. Apart from carrying out her duties at the Dental Clinic, Miss Wallis has visited several of the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinics where she has talked to the mothers on the proper use of the toothbrush and care of the teeth.

### *Dental Inspection and Treatment.*

The Dental Officers devoted 4 half days to the inspection of children in the schools and examined 488 scholars—an average of 122 per session. 305, or 62.5 per cent., were found to require treatment, and 313 (including cases referred during the previous year), attended the Clinic for treatment.

4330 children (casuals) were referred to the Dental Clinic by the School Medical Officers, Head Teachers and School Nurses for examination. Of these 3617 were treated.

The total number of children treated during the year was 3930, the number of attendances being 9174.

2898 fillings were done in permanent teeth, and 62 in temporary teeth, making a total of 2960. Included in these were 311 synthetic and 34 root fillings.

961 permanent teeth were extracted, of which 125 were removed for regulation purposes, and 5456 temporary teeth were extracted.

The number of general anæsthetics administered was 2834.

There were 1274 permanent and 26 temporary other operations, which include 190 root dressings, 6 scalings, and 427 visits for regulation treatment.

The X-Ray Unit has proved invaluable in diagnosis and subsequent treatment during the year.

The number of X-Rays taken was 78.

In cases where the crowns of the front teeth have been fractured, due to falls off bicycles, etc., or from caries, acrylic crowns have been fitted. 26 of these crowns were made during the year.

14 fræna were dissected.

On 23rd April, 1951, an Oral Hygienist commenced duties at the Dental Clinic. The following is a summary of the number of cases seen, and work done, during the year:—

	Children under 15 years.	Adults.
New Patients treated ... ..	151	56
Patients for whom treatment completed	145	44
Patients discharged as failing to complete treatment ... ..	11	14
Attendances ... ..	372	148
Appointments not kept ... ..	71	32
Treatments carried out (scaling and polishing) ... ..	370	148
Time spent on group talks ... ..	—	11hrs. 55mins.
Time spent on instruction to individual patients ... ..	62hrs. 5mins. 24hrs. 25mins.	

### ORTHOPÆDIC TREATMENT

The Orthopædic Scheme commenced in June, 1936.

This scheme covers the treatment of all children suffering from orthopædic defects, whether of school age or under, and the treatment of all cases of tuberculosis of the bones and joints. Mr. H. A. Brittain, F.R.C.S., is the Orthopædic Surgeon and there is an establishment for two full-time Orthopædic Physiotherapists. Clinics are held at the local hospitals by arrangement with the Hospital Authorities on Wednesday afternoons, and cases of orthopædic defects are referred to Mr. Brittain at these clinics.

With regard to slight postural defects which are so prevalent amongst scholars attending the Secondary Grammar Schools, special exercises are conducted for these children by the Gymnastic Teachers.



Cases are referred by the Doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics, Infant Welfare Centres and the Chest Clinic. The hospitals also refer cases for inclusion in the Scheme.

Whilst under treatment, the cases are seen by the specialist as often as may be required and at least every 12 months. The arrangements for institutional treatment are that the cases go to the Norfolk and Norwich or Jenny Lind Hospitals for short term periods of treatment, i.e., 6 weeks or less, and to Melton Lodge, Great Yarmouth—an approved Orthopædic Institution—for long term periods of treatment, when accommodation is available.

With regard to the supply of surgical boots and instruments, this department orders the appliances on forms issued by the Ministry of Pensions, which accepts financial responsibility under the National Health Service Act, 1946.

During the year, 35 pairs of surgical boots and/or instruments (exclusive of night splints and wedges in footwear) have been supplied under this arrangement.

The following table shows the number of days spent in Institutions by orthopædic cases during the year:—

	School Cases.	Children under School Age.	T.B. Cases.	Health Committee Cases.
Norfolk and Norwich Hospital ...	373	—	607	—
Jenny Lind Hospital ...	58	13	26	—
Cromer Convalescent Home ...	35	—	69	—
Melton Lodge ...	1206	64	246	—
West Norwich Hospital ...	—	—	360	—
St. Vincent's Orthopædic Hospital ...	424	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS</b>	<b>2096</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>1308*</b>	<b>—</b>

\*444 of these were in respect of school children.

### *School Cases.*

101 new cases (Primary) and 41 new cases (Secondary) were referred during the year, while 83 Primary and 44 Secondary cases were discharged as fit. 525 Primary and 229 Secondary scholars continued treatment from the previous year. 7 were treated in Orthopædic Hospitals and 13 in General Hospitals (excluding children suffering from tuberculosis of the bones and joints).

The following table shows the treatment recommended and the results obtained by the end of the year:—

#### PRIMARY.

Recommendation.	No. Recommended.		No. Cured.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
Exercises at School, Hospital, etc.	16	76	—	5
Exercises and wedges in footwear	17	43	—	10
Wedges in footwear ...	36	240	4	35
Wedges and Night Splints ...	7	34	—	14
Night Splints ...	1	3	—	—
Plaster and Strapping Correction	—	4	—	1
Surgical Boots and/or instruments ...	—	10	—	1
Operations etc. at Hospitals (Out-patient and In-patient) ...	1	17	—	3
Electrical Treatment ...	4	2	—	—
No treatment necessary ...	19	96	6	4
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<u>101</u>	<u>525</u>	<u>10</u>	<u>73</u>

#### SECONDARY.

Recommendation.	No. Recommended.		No. Cured.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
Exercises at School, Hospital etc.	11	65	2	9
Exercises and wedges in footwear	2	49	—	11
Wedges in footwear ...	6	39	—	6
Wedges and Night Splints ...	1	1	1	1
Plaster and Strapping Correction	1	—	1	—
Electrical Treatment ...	7	5	1	—
Surgical Boots and/or instruments ...	1	15	—	2
Operations etc. at Hospitals (Out-patient and In-patient) ...	1	8	1	—
Miscellaneous ...	—	2	—	1
No treatment necessary ...	11	45	6	2
<b>TOTALS</b> ...	<u>41</u>	<u>229</u>	<u>12</u>	<u>32</u>
<b>GRAND TOTALS</b> ...	<u>142</u>	<u>754</u>	<u>22</u>	<u>105</u>

The following table shows the diagnosis of the aforementioned cases:—

Diagnosis.	New Cases (in 1951).		Old Cases (Prior to 1951).		TOTAL	
	Primary.	Second-ary.	Primary.	Second-ary.	Primary.	Second-ary.
Genu Valgum...	37	3	247	42	284	45
Kyphosis and Scoliosis ...	7	2	38	48	45	50
"Valgus Feet"	41	21	150	93	191	114
Miscellaneous	16	15	90	46	106	61
TOTALS ...	101	41	525	229	626	270

At the end of the year 541 Primary and 219 Secondary cases were under observation or treatment.

*Children under 5 years of age.* 127 new cases and 259 cases continuing treatment from 1950 were seen at the Clinic during the year, and the following recommendations were made and results obtained:—

Recommendation.	No. Recommended.		No. Cured.	
	New.	Old.	New.	Old.
Wedges in footwear ...	49	157	1	9
Massage and stretching ..	2	3	1	1
Operations etc. at Hospitals (Out-patient and In-patient) ...	7	7	—	—
Exercises and Night Splints ...	—	8	—	2
Exercises ...	11	13	—	1
Anti-rachitic Treatment ...	1	—	—	—
Surgical Instruments ...	—	—	—	—
Night Splints ...	10	9	1	—
Wedges and Night Splints ...	27	23	—	2
Wedges and Exercises ...	—	8	—	—
Miscellaneous ...	—	2	—	—
No treatment necessary ...	20	29	1	3
TOTALS ...	127	259	4	18

The diagnosis of these cases was as follows:—

	New Cases.	Old Cases.	TOTAL.
Genu Valgum ...	61	155	216
Kyphosis and Scoliosis ...	1	—	1
"Valgus Feet" ...	42	66	108
Miscellaneous ...	23	38	61
TOTALS ...	127	259	386



362 cases under school age were under observation or treatment at the end of the year.

*Tuberculosis Cases.* 2 cases attended the Orthopædic Clinic for the first time during the year, and 26 other cases continued attendance from the previous year. The diagnoses in these cases were:—Hip, 9; Knee, 2; Spine, 11; Other Bones and Joints, 6. They were dealt with as follows:—

Recommendation.			Total No. Recommended.	No. Cured.
Operations and Treatment at Hospitals			6	—
Surgical Instruments ... ..			8	—
No treatment necessary ... ..			14	—
TOTALS ...			28	—

*Health Committee Cases.* A number of cases of severe orthopædic defect in boys and girls over school age, who had received treatment under the Scheme at school, were treated during the year as follows:—

Recommendation.			Total No.
Surgical Instruments ... ..			10
No treatment necessary ... ..			3
TOTAL ...			13

4 of these were cases of old infantile paralysis, 3 were cases of hemiplegia, 3 congenital dislocation of the hips, and 3 other defects.

#### UNCLEANLINESS.

The School Nurses visit the schools periodically for the purpose of examining children for uncleanness.

Under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933, the School Nurses report to this office any children they may find whose persons or clothing are in a verminous or filthy condition. These children are immediately excluded from school and a Statutory Notice (or, in the case of a first offence, a milder form of letter) is sent to the parents, giving them 24 hours in which to cleanse them. The standard adopted is that if a single nit or louse is seen, the child is excluded and a notice sent. No child is re-admitted to school without a medical certificate of cleanliness. Similar action is taken in any case found by a doctor during medical inspection or at the Clinic. If a child attends the Clinic before the 24 hours notice has elapsed, and is still not clean, the parents are offered voluntary cleansing, but if the 24 hours have elapsed the child is compulsorily cleansed. After a child has been compulsorily

cleansed, the School Nurse visits the parent and gives instructions as to the best method of cleansing, and also endeavours to persuade any contacts to attend for examination and (if necessary) cleansing. On 17th December, 1951, the Committee decided to prosecute the parent of any child for whom two notices had been served within a period of eighteen months (instead of three notices within a period of two years, as previously).

The School Nurses and other authorised persons made 33,133 examinations in the Primary Schools, and 10,898 in the Secondary Modern Schools during the year. 100 Primary and 40 Secondary Modern School scholars were found unclean during the course of these examinations. Statutory Notices under Section 73 of the Norwich Corporation Act, 1933, and letters in respect of first offences were served on parents in respect of 0.3% of the pupils examined. (This percentage figure is based on the number of individual pupils found unclean by the School Nurses and other authorised persons during the course of Head Inspections, and does not include cases referred from other sources.)

2414 examinations were made during the year by the School Nurses in the Secondary Grammar School (Girls), 2 scholars being found unclean.

The following table shows the number of notices served in respect of children at the Primary and Secondary Modern Schools and the results obtained:—

	1951.	1950.	1949.
No. of children examined by the School Nurses ... ..	44031	44771	47464
*Total number of Notices served ... ..	156	155	234
Total number of Individual Children concerned ... ..	146	141	220
Total number of cases voluntarily cleansed ... ..	72	67	43
Total number of cases compulsorily cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ... ..	84	84	190
Total number of cases not cleansed (left school, under age, etc.) ... ..	—	4	1

\*These figures include the cases found by the School Medical Officers and the School Nurses.

During the year one parent was prosecuted in respect of one child, and a fine of 5/- was imposed.

One letter of warning was also sent on the instructions of the Committee.



4 other cases of uncleanness were dealt with at the Clinic, no statutory Notices being issued. (Also see page 130.)

No notices re uncleanness of clothing were sent out during the year.

Head Teachers notify me of the names and addresses of any children they have excluded from school for uncleanness. These cases are visited by the School Nurses, and are not re-admitted until certified fit by one of the Medical Officers or a general practitioner. With a view to promoting cleanliness in the schools "Sacker Hygienic Combs" and bottles of D.D.T. hair emulsion are issued from my office free of charge to parents.

### SPEECH THERAPY.

Since 7th December, 1951, the Speech Therapist has been employed by the Local Education Authority for 8 sessions weekly, instead of 7 as formerly.

Cases are referred by the doctors from School Medical Inspections, School Clinics and Infant Welfare Centres; by the School Nurses, the Head Teachers, and occasionally by the hospitals.

During the year, 11 school children suffering from stammer, and 6 school children and 2 children under school age suffering from other forms of speech defect were referred for treatment as new cases.

A total of 39 school children suffering from stammer, and 131 school children and 4 children under school age with other speech defects received treatment, of whom 9 school children suffering from stammer, and 43 school children, and 1 child under school age with other speech defects were discharged as fit.

At the end of the year cases were attending the centres as follows:—

Catton Grove Centre (Monday morning)	...	18
Churchman House Centre (Monday afternoon)	...	10
Larkman Lane Centre (Wednesday morning)	...	21
Churchman House Centre (Wednesday afternoon)		15
North Earlham Centre (Thursday morning)	...	13
Tuckswood Centre (Thursday afternoon)	...	7
Churchman House Centre (Thursday afternoon)	...	3
Colman Road Centre (Friday morning)	...	14
Churchman House Centre (Friday afternoon)	...	10

Weekly sessions were also held at Clarkson Infant School (until 9th June) and the City of Norwich School (from 11th January, 1951, until 17th December, 1951).



Occasional visits were also paid to other schools for consultations with Head Teachers.

In addition, 29 cases were under observation only, and 6 cases who had been suggested as suitable for treatment were awaiting an initial interview with the Speech Therapist.

A total of 1760 attendances were made at the Centres during the year by school children, and 53 by children under school age.

The Speech Therapist reports as follows:—

“The most outstanding thing to report this year is the appointment by the Norwich, Lowestoft and Great Yarmouth (Group 6) Hospital Management Committee of a Speech Therapist who spends half her time in the Norwich hospitals. One whole session is given to cases of cerebral palsy and these children are given transport to and from the Jenny Lind Hospital. The appointment also by Norfolk Education Committee of a Speech Therapist frees me for more work in the city of Norwich. The waiting list can be kept short and no case waits for more than 3 months for a first interview and treatment. As the first speech worker in this area I rejoice in advantages felt from fellow workers when cases remove to the city from the county and vice versa.

Recently I have seen larger numbers of stammerers between the ages of 4 and 7 years. In children so young the onset of and environmental reasons for the stammer are comparatively easy to find. With the co-operation of the parents some stammers have been stopped before the habit has become firmly established. Many of these children receive a stimulus which has proved too strong for their general nervous make-up and the resultant stammer gives warning of the need for immediate psychological re-adjustment. Some of the reasons found for stammering in very young children are fears of the dark, games that are too exciting, films that are frightening and general unrest at home.

#### CHILD GUIDANCE.

The Child Guidance Clinic has been administered since 1942 by the Psychiatric Services of the City of Norwich, in conjunction with the Education and Public Health Committees.

During the year, 100 Primary and 91 Secondary school children were treated at the Clinic, which is held in premises at Surrey Street .

29 other children (under school age, private schools, etc.) also received treatment.

(4) **Infectious Diseases.** The general arrangements with regard to infectious diseases have remained unaltered. It is very important that Head Teachers should notify to the Public Health Department all cases of infectious disease which come to their notice.

From the beginning of the year single cases of Sonne Dysentery had occurred in various schools, and in November an outbreak of this infection occurred in one class of the Earlham Nursery School. This class was closed until the affected children and the remainder of the class were reported bacteriologically free from infection. The School Staff, including the kitchen and dining room staffs, absentees and household contacts were followed up and children from other schools in the area who gave a history of diarrhoea were excluded until a negative report on the stool examination had been received. Spread of the infection, however, was rapid and at the end of the year the disease was rife in all schools in the Earlham area and there had been a slight spread to schools in other parts of the city.

There was no case of diphtheria in a school child during the year. Diphtheria Immunisation is urged by the Health and Education Committees. Details of the number of persons immunised are given in the Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health.

Cases of Scarlet Fever increased from 69 in 1950 to 81 in 1951. The disease was of a mild type. The swabbing of all Scarlet Fever contacts, including school class contacts, and the insufflation of nasal carriers of hæmolytic streptococci with sulphanilamide powder or penicillin snuff continued, and during 1951 88 nasal carriers were detected among school children and of these 74 had been cleared by the end of the year.

The measles and whooping cough figures show a reduction compared with the 1950 figures. The 107 measles cases, mostly notified at the end of the year, represented the beginning of another outbreak which continued into 1952.

3 cases of Poliomyelitis (2 paralytic and 1 non-paralytic) were notified compared with 14 in 1950 (9 paralytic and 5 non-paralytic). There were no cases of meningococcal infection or encephalitis among school children.

Cases of jaundice, food poisoning and pneumonia were less than in 1950.

Among the non-notifiable diseases, cases of Chicken Pox and Mumps increased and cases of Rubella decreased.



# INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN SCHOOLS, 1951.

SCHOOLS.	Number on Roll.	DIPHTHERIA.			SCARLET FEVER.		MEASLES.		RUBELLA (German Measles).	CHICKEN POX.	WHOOPING COUGH.		MENINGOCOCCAL INFECTION.		MUMPS.	NON-PUL. T.B.	DYS-ENTERY.	JAUNDICE.	AC. POLIO-MYELITIS.	Contacts.
		Cases.	Carriers.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.	Cases.	Contacts.			Cases.	Contacts.								
Alderman Jex ...	416	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Angel Road ...	665	—	—	—	4	—	1	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Avenue Road ...	914	—	—	—	5	—	1	2	—	—	7	—	—	—	1	2	2	1	—	
Bignold ...	554	—	—	—	2	—	6	1	1	2	5	—	—	—	1	—	6	—	1	
Bull Close ...	298	—	—	—	6	—	—	—	—	2	9	1	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	
Catton Grove ...	481	—	—	—	5	—	7	1	—	1	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Cavell ...	576	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	—	1	—	5	—	9	—	1	
Clarkson ...	484	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	1	3	—	1	—	—	—	8	—	—	
Colman Road ...	758	—	—	—	8	—	—	8	—	—	12	—	—	—	11	1	7	—	—	
Crome ...	226	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Dowson ...	669	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	—	2	—	—	1	—	—	
Earlham Hall ...	266	—	—	—	—	—	9	—	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	15	—	—	
George White ...	554	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Gurney, Henderson and North Earlham ...	1438	—	—	—	2	—	—	1	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	56	3	2	
Heigham House ...	141	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	
Horn's Lane ...	302	—	—	—	2	—	1	—	27	3	—	—	—	1	—	—	3	—	—	
Lakenham ...	713	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	
Larkman Lane and West Earlham ...	1088	—	—	—	10	—	—	—	3	12	2	—	—	2	2	—	184	4	—	
Model ...	253	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	
Mousehold Avenue ...	240	—	—	—	—	—	56	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	
Nelson Street ...	358	—	—	—	8	—	—	—	—	—	4	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	





From private schools there were 3 cases of Scarlet Fever, 9 of measles, 11 of whooping cough, 1 of Chicken Pox, 1 of Sonne Dysentery, 3 of Jaundice and 1 of paralytic Poliomyelitis.

(5) **Provision of Meals.** Mid-day meals are provided by the Local Education Authority to all school children whose parents request this. From time to time the School Medical Officers also put forward cases where they think meals would particularly benefit.

During the year 19 Primary and 5 Secondary Modern school children were recommended under these arrangements.

The percentage of children in school having school meals is about 39, and about 83% take their ration of milk.

In 1942 the Education Committee inaugurated a scheme whereby children receiving meals could attend at the Dining Rooms during the holidays. The arrangements were continued throughout the year, with results as shown in the following table:—

Easter Vacation.

522 children attended out of 606 (86%) who expressed the wish to attend.

Whitsun Vacation.

541 out of 659 (82%).

Summer Vacation.

364 out of 545 (67%).

Autumn Vacation.

504 out of 628 (80%).

Christmas Vacation.

416 out of 545 (76%).

Since September, 1946, school milk has been provided free of charge in all grant-aided Primary and Secondary Schools, under the terms of Circular 119 of the Ministry of Education, dated 22nd July, 1946. The permitted quantity of milk per pupil is maintained as far as possible at one-third of a pint per day, except in the Physical Defectives' Section of the Colman Road Special School, where two-thirds of a pint daily is granted.

From 1st August, 1947, the Welfare Foods Scheme of the Ministry of Food has provided that one pint of milk daily at 1½d. per pint should be available from registered suppliers all the year round for children between the ages of 5 and 16 who are unable by reason of disability of mind or body to attend school.

A number of invalid children under the Visiting Teacher have availed themselves of this scheme during the year.



## (6) Co-operation of Parents, Teachers, Welfare Officers and Voluntary Bodies.

(a) *Medical and Dental Inspection.* The co-operation of parents, teachers, etc., has been received as in previous years.

Children who are sent to the School Dental Clinic by the Medical Officers, Head Teachers, School Nurses, etc., have to obtain the sanction, in writing, of the parents before treatment is carried out.

The following table shows the extent to which parents attended the periodic medical inspections at the Primary and Secondary Schools:—

Group.	No. of Pupils. Examined.	Parents Present.	Percentage of Parents Present.
		1951.	1950.
Entrants ... ..	2295	2186 (95.2%)	95.8
Second Age Group...	1304	945 (72.5%)	75.5
Third Age Group ...	1320	438 (33.2%)	33.1
Other Periodic Insp.	5038	3738 (74.2%)	72.4

At the Colman Road Special School, of the 75 pupils examined, parents were present with 34 or 45.3%, and at the Nursery School of the 189 pupils examined, parents were present with 173 or 91.5%.

(b) *Following-up.* There has been no change in the arrangements for follow-up.

(c) *Medical and Dental Treatment.* The co-operation of the Head Teachers and the Welfare Officers in sending children to the Clinics, and persuading parents to carry out treatment, etc., still continues.

The Invalid Children's Aid Association and the Inspectors for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children continue to render valuable assistance. Particulars of the cases dealt with by these Voluntary Associations are given on pages 130 and 97.

(7) **Handicapped Pupils.** These are referred to the School Medical Officer from various sources—the Teaching Staff, the Welfare Officers and School Nurses; occasionally they are found at the school medical inspections.

*Blind Pupils* are admitted to Special Schools on attaining the age of 5 years.



No child left and none was admitted to the East Anglian School, Gorleston, during the year. 1 boy was on the register at the end of the year, and one boy was awaiting admission.

*Deaf and Dumb Pupils* are also admitted to Special Schools on attaining the age of 5 years.

During the year one boy left the East Anglian School. No children were admitted. At the end of the year 4 boys and 3 girls were on the register, and 2 boys were awaiting admission.

All the children who attend this school are examined by the School Medical Officer before they return to it after holidays.

The following table shows the number of blind and deaf children for the past 5 years who were on the registers at the appropriate boarding special schools on 31st December each year:—

Year.	BLIND.			DEAF.		
	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
1947	2	1	3	6	4	10
1948	2	—	2	6	3	9
1949	2	—	2	5	2	7
1950	1	—	1	5	3	8
1951	1	—	1	4	3	7

*Epileptic Pupils.* Specially recommended cases are admitted to boarding special schools on attaining the age of 5 years. Two boys were admitted during the year. No children were awaiting admission at the end of the year.

*Educationally Subnormal Pupils.* These are referred to the School Medical Officer by the Education Department, by parents, and through school medical inspection. Educationally subnormal pupils may remain at ordinary school, or are admitted to the Special Day School, or where the home circumstances are difficult are recommended for Boarding Special School, but it is virtually impossible to obtain a vacancy. Children who are ineducable are referred to the Local Health Authority.

32 boys and 23 girls were mentally examined. 16 boys and 11 girls were recommended for admission to the Special Day School; 3 boys and 2 girls were recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority as ineducable; 9 boys and 8 girls to remain at ordinary schools; 1 boy to remain at the Special Day School (Section for Physical Defectives); 2 boys and 2 girls were certified unfit for school and were recommended for re-examination later; 1 boy was recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority for supervision on leaving school.

In addition, 7 boys and 14 girls already attending the Special Day School were brought forward for special examination.

4 boys and 9 girls were recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority for supervision on leaving school; 2 boys and 2 girls were recommended to continue in attendance at the Special Day School (E.S.N. Section); 3 girls were recommended to be referred to the Local Health Authority as ineducable; 1 boy was recommended for admission to a Boarding Special School.

55 boys and 43 girls (including 3 boys and 3 girls recorded under the heading of "Children Suffering from Multiple Defects" on page 145), were on the register at Colman Road Special School (Section for Educationally Subnormal Pupils) at the end of the year.

No children were awaiting admission at the end of the year.

*Boarding Special Schools for Educationally Subnormal Pupils.* At the end of the year no children were in attendance.

2 boys and 1 girl at the Colman Road Special School (Section for Educationally Subnormal Pupils) were awaiting admission to Boarding Special Schools at the end of the year.

*Boarding Special Schools for Maladjusted Pupils.* 1 boy discharged from a Hostel during the year, and 1 other boy recommended, had not been placed at the end of the year.

*Boarding Special Schools for Physically Handicapped and Delicate Pupils.* Two boys suffering from Asthma were discharged from a Boarding Special School during the year. One boy suffering from Asthma was admitted.

Those handicapped pupils who, in consequence of their disability, have to be taught by the Visiting Teacher, have been examined during the year by a Medical Officer. At the end of the year 11 boys and 13 girls were being taught by this Teacher. They were suffering from the following defects:—

**BOYS:**

Spastic Paraplegia and Educationally Subnormal.

Debility following Rheumatic Fever.

Spina Bifida and Talipes Equinus Varus.

Congenital Heart Disease.

Fragile Bones.

T.B. Knee.

Congenital Pulmonary Stenosis.

T.B. Spine.

Hæmophilia (2 children).

Perthe's Disease.



GIRLS :

Epilepsy.  
Left Hemiplegia.  
T.B. Hip (2 children).  
Spastic Paraplegia.  
Congenital Heart.  
Debility following Pneumonia.  
Slipped Epiphysis.  
Mongol.  
Paralysis following Anterior Poliomyelitis.  
Scoliosis.  
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.  
Congenital Stenosis of Anus.

DAY SPECIAL SCHOOL.

(a) *Educationally Subnormal Pupils.* These are accommodated at the Colman Road Special School in a Special Section. and are referred to above.

(b) *Physical Defectives.* The arrangements for the admission of children to the Special Day School remain the same; the average attendance for the year was 108.1.

In September the school was re-organised by the Committee so as to have two separate schools with separate head teachers, and there was a transfer of accommodation—the physical section moving to the classrooms of the E.S.N. section and vice versa. This necessitated a reduction of the numbers of children on the physical side from a maximum of 200 to a maximum of 120 in 4 classrooms compared with 7 classrooms before the re-organisation.

During the year 44 boys and 40 girls came under the supervision of Dr. Riddel at this school. 7 boys and 10 girls were admitted. 9 boys and 2 girls left at 15 years of age or over. 1 boy and 2 girls were certified fit to attend ordinary school. 2 boys and 1 girl left at the parents' request. 1 boy and 2 girls were transferred to the Colman Road Special School (E.S.N. Section). 1 boy was admitted to an Orthopædic Hospital, and 9 boys and 5 girls were transferred to ordinary school to reduce numbers at the time of re-organisation.

At the end of the year no child was awaiting admission.

21 boys and 28 girls remained at the end of the year, and were suffering from the following disabilities:—



Disease.				Boys.	Girls.
Malnutrition	...	...	...	2	3
Debility	...	...	...	9	12
Bronchitis	...	...	...	1	1
Defective Vision	...	...	...	1	3
Paralysis, Deformities, &c.	...	...	...	4	3
Asthma	...	...	...	1	2
Epilepsy	...	...	...	1	—
Heart	...	...	...	—	3
Miscellaneous	...	...	...	2	1
TOTALS				21	28

Of the 9 boys who were discharged on attaining school leaving age, 1 is employed at a boot and shoe factory, 1 in a slipper factory, 1 in a clothing factory, 1 in an office, 1 in a brewery, 1 is a butcher's assistant, 1 is a jewel polisher, 1 is a french polisher, and 1 is a builder's labourer.

Both girls similarly discharged are employed at boot and shoe factories.

The health of 10 of the children was reported to be good, and 1 had recently suffered from headaches and otorrhoea.

47 boys and 34 girls came under the supervision of Dr. Boston at this school during the year. 8 boys and 9 girls were admitted; 4 boys and 4 girls left at 15 years of age or over; 2 boys and 1 girl left at the parents' request; 8 boys and 2 girls were certified fit to attend ordinary school, and 1 boy left the city.

32 boys and 27 girls remained at the end of the year, and were suffering from the following disabilities:—

Disease.				Boys.	Girls.
Debility with T.B. History	...	...	...	16	19
Debility (Anæmia, Rickets, etc.)	...	...	...	8	7
T.B. Glands (Neck)	...	...	...	3	—
Respiratory and Suspected T.B.	...	...	...	2	—
T.B. Bones and Joints	...	...	...	—	—
Non-Tuberculous Disease of Lungs	...	...	...	2	1
Non-Tuberculous Disease of Bones and Joints	...	...	...	1	—
TOTALS				32	27

Of the 4 boys who were discharged on attaining school leaving age, 1 is employed as a market gardener, 1 is a clerk at a wholesale grocery, 1 is apprenticed to a carpenter, and 1 is employed in a clothing shop.

Of the 4 girls similarly discharged, 1 is employed at a boot and shoe factory, 1 at a clothing factory, 1 is a nursery helper, and 1 is an assistant at a departmental store.

The health of all the children was reported to be good.

(8) **Full-time courses of Further Education for Disabled Students.** A student who was receiving training at the Norwich Institution for the Blind left during the year.

(9) **Nursery School and Classes.** The numbers of nursery pupils on the registers on 31st December were as under:—

Earlham Nursery School ... ..	111 children
Nursery Class, Catton Grove School ...	40 „

A number of children under 5 years of age were also attending other infant schools.

Inspections of the children have been made weekly by the School Nurses and each term by the School Medical Officer.

# FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AT NURSERY SCHOOL AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

			"Specials" at		Referred for		Total	Total
Defect or Disease.			Periodic Inspec- tions.	School or Clinic.	Total Defects.	Treat- ment.	Defects Treated.	Defects Cured.
Skin	...	...	5	2	7	2	7	7
Eye:								
Vision and Squint			8	1	9	7	5	2 (Glasses prescribed)
Other	...	...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Ear:								
Hearing	...	...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Otitis Media	...	...	—	—	—	—	3	3
Other	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Nose or Throat	...	...	20	—	20	2	—	—
Speech	...	...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Cervical Glands	...	...	2	—	2	—	—	—
Heart and Circula- tion	...	...	2	—	2	1	—	—
Lungs	...	...	7	—	7	3	—	—
Developmental:								
Hernia	...	...	4	—	4	1	—	—
Other	...	...	9	—	9	—	—	—
Orthopædic:								
Posture	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Flat Foot	...	...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Other	...	...	29	—	29	13	1	—
Nervous System:								
Epilepsy	...	...	1	—	1	1	—	—
Other	...	...	6	—	6	2	2	—
Psychological:								
Developmental	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—
Stability	...	...	1	—	1	—	—	—
Malnutrition	...	...	6	—	6	1	—	—
Other	...	...	8	—	8	6	—	—



#### (10) **Secondary and Junior Technical Schools.**

*Medical Inspection.* There are 15 Secondary Modern Schools, 2 Secondary Grammar Schools—one for boys and one for girls—a Junior Technical School for boys and a Junior Art School (for boys and girls). At the end of the year, 841 boys and 829 girls were attending the Secondary Grammar Schools, 265 boys were attending the Junior Technical School, 54 boys and girls were attending the Junior Art School, and 4215 boys and girls were attending the Secondary Modern Schools.

Examinations are carried out during the first year of the child as a secondary school pupil, during the last year of compulsory attendance at school, and during each subsequent year of remaining at school after compulsory school age.

The arrangements for carrying out medical inspections are similar to those which obtain in the Primary Schools.

At the request of the Governors, medical inspection is also carried out at the Notre Dame High School for Girls, a school not under the jurisdiction of the Local Education Authority.

At the end of the year, 673 pupils were attending this school.

*Following-up and Medical Treatment.* The arrangements for the following-up of defects in children attending the Primary Schools also apply to those attending Secondary Schools. The Authority provides the same treatment for Secondary School cases as that provided for Primary School children.

# FINDINGS OF MEDICAL INSPECTION AND RESULTS OF TREATMENT.

Defect or Disease.	Periodic Inspections		"Specials" at		Total Defects.	Referred for Treatment.	Total Defects Treated.	Total Defects Cured	
	(a)	(b)	School or Clinic.	Total					
	Notre Dame School.	All other Secondary Schools.	(All Secondary Schools.)	Defects.					
Skin	...	...	2	68	306	376	359	1774	1650
Eye:									
Vision and Squint			17	288	216	521	455	412	234
Other	...	...	2	21	63	86	82	130	(Glasses prescribed) 101
Ear:									
Hearing	...		1	5	1	7	7	5	—
Otitis Media	...		—	12	6	18	12	31	8
Other	...	...	—	3	36	39	34	34	27
Nose or Throat	...		1	74	61	136	87	162	144
Speech	...	...	—	10	3	13	7	34	4
Cervical Glands	...		—	13	2	15	4	9	2
Heart and Circulation	...	...	6	58	8	72	57	76	11
Lungs	...	...	2	36	10	48	28	42	2
Developmental:									
Hernia	...	...	—	5	1	6	6	1	1
Other	...	...	—	51	3	54	22	9	1
Orthopædic:									
Posture	...	...	—	107	14	121	81	123	16
Flat Foot	...		3	60	24	87	76	155	16
Other	...	...	4	102	36	142	92	155	22
Nervous System:									
Epilepsy	...		—	12	1	13	6	11	1
Other	...	...	1	19	7	27	12	16	1
Psychological:									
Developmental	...		—	—	3	3	—	—	—
Stability	...		—	6	—	6	4	91	28
Malnutrition	...		3	166	6	175	61	215	5
Other	...	...	2	98	124	224	192	284*	107

\*Includes 4 Rheumatism treated (none cured).

It is known that 3 pupils were operated on for Squint, 1 for Hernia, 3 for Appendicitis, 1 for Mastoiditis, and 1 had Right Intra-Nasal Antrostomy.

(11) **Miscellaneous.** The quarterly systematic measuring and weighing by the Head Teachers, of all school children, continued during the year.

As mentioned in my report for 1950, an application was received from the Headmaster of Bracondale Junior (Independent) School in October of that year, for the local authority to carry out periodic medical inspections of the pupils.

In February 1951 the Education Physical Care (Sub) Committee resolved that arrangements be made for securing the medical inspection of and the provision of medical treatment for pupils at that school, subject to payment of an annual sum calculated at the rate of 6/- a pupil a term for each pupil in the School, the approximate total cost being £230 per annum.

It was reported to the Committee on 19th March however, that a letter had been received from the Headmaster intimating that he was unable to accept this offer.

*Remand Homès.* 25 boys and 5 girls were admitted during the year, compared with 9 boys and 1 girl in 1950.

*Examination of Teachers, etc.* Examinations have been made as follows:—106 newly appointed teachers; 6 teachers following prolonged absence owing to sickness.

16 children, members of travelling entertainment troupes visiting Norwich, were medically examined upon arrival. 3 were found to be infested with vermin, and were cleansed at the Clinic before admission to school.

*Invalid Children's Aid Association.* The Invalid Children's Aid Association continues to do valuable work by supplying Oil and Malt, Virol and Parrish's Food to children sent by the School Medical Officer. The cost of these is paid by the Education Authority, no contribution being made by the parent.

During the year, 113 individual children were referred under this arrangement, and 221 lbs. of Oil and Malt, 96 lbs. of Virol, and 118 bottles of Parrish's Food were supplied.

Arrangements were also made for 2 debilitated children to be admitted to convalescent homes, each child staying for three weeks. 45 children were also sent for holidays at a private house at Gorleston-on-Sea—43 for periods of 2 weeks, and 2 for 6 weeks. The cost was defrayed by the Association.

*Distribution of Medical Foods through the Infant Welfare Centres.* During the year, 1,028 individual school children were supplied through the Infant Welfare Centres with a total of 1,978 lbs. of Oil and Malt, 893 lbs. of Virol, 1,248 eight-ounce bottles of Parrish's Food, and 4 lbs. of Virolax, having been recommended for this either during the course of School Medical Inspection, or at one of the School Clinics. The Cost is borne by the Education Committee.



# PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

(Including Nursery and Open Air Schools.)

## TABLE I.

### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING MAINTAINED PRIMARY SCHOOLS.

#### A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups—

Entrants	...	...	...	2295	
Second Age Group	...	...	...	1304	
				<hr/>	3599

Number of other Periodic Inspections ... 3004

Nursery School ... 189

Colman Road Special School (E.S.N. Section):—

Age	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
	2	5	4	4	8	10	12	14	15	1

75

Grand Total ... 

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6867

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#### B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections—

Primary Schools	...	...	...	1337
Nursery School	...	...	...	5
Colman Road Special School	...	...	...	111

Number of Re-inspections—

Primary Schools	...	...	...	6551
Nursery School	...	...	...	3
Colman Road Special School	...	...	...	2140

Grand Total ... 

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10147

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### C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of INDIVIDUAL PUPILS found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and infestation with Vermin).

(NOTE—No individual pupil recorded more than once in any column of this table.)

Age-groups. (1)	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint). (2)	For all other conditions recorded in Table 11A. (3)	Total Individual Pupils (4)
Nursery School ...	1	33	33
Entrants ...	17	460	469
Second Age Group ...	83	225	292
Other Periodic Insps. Colman Road Special School (E.S.N. Sec.)	76	597	649
	6	76	76
Grand Total ...	183	1391	1519

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN  
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

Defect or Disease.  (1)	Periodic Inspections. Number of Defects.		Special Inspections. Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.  (2)	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.  (3)	Requiring Treatment.  (4)	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.  (5)
Skin ... ..	168	37	411	3
Eye—				
Vision ... ..	183	56	176	2
Squint ... ..	88	34	57	2
Other ... ..	69	8	110	2
Ear—				
Hearing ... ..	24	10	7	6
Otitis Media ... ..	28	16	12	1
Other ... ..	7	8	35	1
Nose or Throat ... ..	203	446	94	27
Speech ... ..	27	35	8	5
Cervical Glands ... ..	21	110	16	6
Heart and Circulation ... ..	106	35	15	—
Lungs ... ..	49	60	31	1
Developmental—				
Hernia ... ..	28	43	1	1
Other ... ..	24	100	2	1
Orthopædic—				
Posture ... ..	20	39	11	4
Flat Foot ... ..	42	10	43	—
Other ... ..	217	196	69	—
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy ... ..	14	8	2	—
Other ... ..	28	49	50	5
Psychological—				
Developmental ... ..	77	13	22	11
Stability ... ..	11	19	—	2
Other ... ..	426	196	237	10



**B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS  
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN AGE GROUPS UP TO  
31st DECEMBER, 1951.**

Age-Groups.	No. of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good).		B. (Fair).		C. (Poor).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Nursery School ...	189	48	25.4	114	60.3	27	14.3
Entrants ...	2295	871	38.0	1181	51.0	243	11.0
Second Age Group	1304	476	36.5	666	51.1	162	12.4
Other Periodic Insps.	3004	1109	36.9	1575	52.4	320	10.7
Colman Rd. Spec. School (E.S.N. Sec.)	75	19	25.3	32	42.7	24	32.0
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>6867</b>	<b>2523</b>	<b>36.7</b>	<b>3568</b>	<b>52.0</b>	<b>776</b>	<b>11.3</b>

**TABLE III.**  
**INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.**

(i)	Total number of examinations in the Schools by School Nurses and other authorised persons ...	33133
(ii)	Total number of individual pupils examined (approximately)	11385
(iii)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested:—	
	(a) by School Nurses, etc. ...	94
	(b) by Medical Officers ...	10
(iv)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54(2), Education Act, 1944) ...	Nil.
(v)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3), Education Act, 1944) ...	Nil.
(vi)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 73, Norwich Corporation Act, 1933) ...	103
(vii)	Number of pupils compulsorily cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority	59
(viii)	Number of pupils cleansed at parents' request under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ...	21
(ix)	Number of pupils cleansed by parents ...	24
(x)	Average number of visits per school (department) made during the year by the School Nurses and other authorised persons ...	3.7

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED  
31st DECEMBER, 1951.

GROUP I.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table III).

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Ringworm—Scalp		
X-Ray Treatment           ...    ...	—	1
Other Treatment           ...    ...	—	2*
Ringworm—Body           ...    ...	4	1
Scabies                   ...    ...	5	1
Impetigo                  ...    ...	26	—
Other Skin Diseases       ...    ...	1150	49
TOTAL                   ...	1185	54

\*Treated by X-Ray in 1950, but not certified fit until 1951.

GROUP II.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects dealt with.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint   ...    ...	306	17
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the body of the Report)   ...    ...    ...	432*	9
TOTAL                   ...	738	26
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were:		
(a) Prescribed           ...    ...	238*	4
(b) Obtained           ...    ...	170*	4

\*Including cases dealt with under arrangements with the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

GROUP III.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Total number treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Received Operative Treatment—		
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	—	1
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ...	—	133
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ...	—	—
Received other forms of treatment ...	363	85
TOTAL ...	363	219

GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	17	
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments ...	By the Authority. 615*	Otherwise. 7†

\*Includes 115 cases under observation at the clinic.

In addition there were 13 cases having other forms of treatment provided by the Authority.

†In addition there were 4 cases having other forms of treatment provided otherwise.

GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of Cases Treated.	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics.	Elsewhere.
Number of Pupils treated at the Child Guidance Clinics ...	100	—

GROUP VI.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of Cases Treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Number of Pupils treated by Speech Therapist ...	136	2



# GROUP VII.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

Defect or Disease				Number of Cases Treated.	
				By the Authority.	Otherwise.
(a)	Miscellaneous Minor Ailments			2690	13
(b)	Other:—				
	(1) Cervical Glands	...		36	11
	(2) Heart and Circulation	...		83	12
	(3) Lungs	...	...	98	35
	(4) Developmental—				
	Hernia	...	...	—	12
	Other	...	...	—	4
	(5) Nervous System—				
	Epilepsy	...	...	—	25
	Other	...	...	100	16
	(6) Psychological—				
	Developmental	...		110	—
	(7) Other	...	...	792	86
	TOTAL	...		3909	214

TABLE V.

## DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1) Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers:—

(a)	Periodic age groups	...	...	...	488
(b)	Specials	...	...	...	3015
(c)	TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	...	...	...	3503

(2) Number found to require treatment ... 3320

(3) Number referred for treatment ... 3320

(4) Number actually treated ... 2751

(5) Attendances made by pupils for treatment ... 5482

(6)	Half-days devoted to	{ Inspection 4 }	Total	1001
		{ Treatment 997 }		

(7)	Fillings	...	{ Permanent Teeth 921 }	Total	983
			{ Temporary Teeth 52 }		

(8)	Number of Teeth Filled	...	{ Permanent Teeth 660 }	Total	698
			{ Temporary Teeth 38 }		

(9)	Extractions	...	{ Permanent Teeth 336 }	Total	5353
			{ Temporary Teeth 5017 }		

(10) Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions 2363

(11)	Other Operations		{ Permanent Teeth 424 }	Total	450
			{ Temporary Teeth 26 }		

# SECONDARY SCHOOLS

## TABLE I.

### MEDICAL INSPECTION OF PUPILS ATTENDING SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

#### A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS.

Number of Inspections in the prescribed groups:—

Third Age Group	...	...	Boys	646	
			Girls	674	
					1320
Number of other Periodic Inspections	...		Boys	988	
			Girls	1046	
					2034
			Grand Total	...	3354

#### B.—OTHER INSPECTIONS.

Number of Special Inspections	...	...	Boys	389	
			Girls	529	
					918
Number of Re-inspections	...	...	Boys	2368	
			Girls	1908	
					4276
			Grand Total	...	5194

#### C.—PUPILS FOUND TO REQUIRE TREATMENT.

Number of INDIVIDUAL PUPILS found at Periodic Medical Inspection to require Treatment (excluding Dental Diseases and Infestation with Vermin).

Age-groups.	For Defective Vision (excluding Squint)	For all other conditions recorded in Table IIA.	Total Individual Pupils
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Third Age Group—			
Boys ... ..	34	58	88
Girls ... ..	61	126	174
Other Periodic Insps.—			
Boys ... ..	59	102	145
Girls ... ..	79	207	271
GRAND TOTAL ...	233	493	678

TABLE II.

A.—RETURN OF DEFECTS FOUND BY MEDICAL INSPECTION IN  
THE YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1951.

Defect or Disease.	Periodic Inspections.		Special Inspections.	
	Number of Defects.		Number of Defects.	
	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.	Requiring Treatment.	Requiring Observation but not Treatment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Skin ... ..	58	12	301	5
Eye—				
Vision ... ..	233	60	201	3
Squint ... ..	9	3	12	—
Other ... ..	22	1	60	3
Ear—				
Hearing ... ..	6	—	1	—
Otitis Media ... ..	7	5	5	1
Other ... ..	2	1	32	4
Nose or Throat ... ..	31	44	56	5
Speech ... ..	4	6	3	—
Cervical Glands ... ..	2	11	2	—
Heart and Circulation ... ..	49	15	8	—
Lungs ... ..	18	20	10	—
Developmental—				
Hernia ... ..	5	—	1	—
Other ... ..	20	31	2	1
Orthopædic—				
Posture ... ..	68	39	13	1
Flat Foot ... ..	52	11	24	—
Other ... ..	59	47	33	3
Nervous System—				
Epilepsy ... ..	5	7	1	—
Other ... ..	7	13	5	2
Psychological—				
Developmental ... ..	—	—	—	3
Stability ... ..	4	2	—	—
Other ... ..	129	140	124	6



**B.—CLASSIFICATION OF THE GENERAL CONDITION OF PUPILS  
INSPECTED DURING THE YEAR IN AGE GROUPS UP TO  
31st DECEMBER, 1951.**

Age-groups.	No. of Pupils Inspected.	A. (Good).		B. (Fair).		C. (Poor).	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Third Age Group—							
Boys ... ..	646	233	36.1	310	48.0	103	15.9
Girls ... ..	674	304	45.1	301	44.7	69	10.2
Other Periodic Insps.							
Boys ... ..	988	300	30.4	492	49.8	196	19.8
Girls ... ..	1046	413	39.5	533	50.9	100	9.6
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>3354</b>	<b>1250</b>	<b>37.3</b>	<b>1636</b>	<b>48.8</b>	<b>468</b>	<b>13.9</b>

**TABLE III.**

**INFESTATION WITH VERMIN.**

- (i) Total number of examinations in the Schools by  
School Nurses and other authorised persons ... 13312
- (ii) Total number of individual pupils examined  
(approximately) 5044
- (iii) Total number of individual pupils found to be  
infested :—
  - (a) by School Nurses, etc. ... 41
  - (b) by Medical Officers ... 7
- (iv) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom  
cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2),  
Education Act, 1944) ... Nil.
- (v) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom  
cleansing orders were issued (Section 54(3),  
Education Act, 1944) ... Nil.
- (vi) Number of individual pupils in respect of whom  
cleansing notices were issued (Section 73, Norwich  
Corporation Act, 1933) ... 43

(vii)	Number of pupils compulsorily cleansed under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ... ..	24
(viii)	Number of pupils cleansed at parents' request under arrangements made by the Local Education Authority ... ..	15
(ix)	Number of pupils cleansed by parents ... ..	9
(x)	(a) Total number of visits to Secondary Grammar School (girls) made during the year by the School Nurses and other authorised persons ... ..	6
	(b) Average number of visits per school (department) made during the year by the School Nurses and other authorised persons in the Modern Secondary Schools ... ..	3.1

TABLE IV.

RETURN OF DEFECTS TREATED DURING THE YEAR ENDED  
31st DECEMBER, 1951.

GROUP I.—DISEASES OF THE SKIN (excluding Uncleanliness, for which see Table III).

Defect or Disease			Number of Defects treated or under treatment during the year.	
			By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Ringworm—Scalp	...	...	—	1
X-Ray Treatment	...	...	—	—
Other Treatment	...	...	1	—
Ringworm—Body	...	...	2	1
Scabies	...	...	8	—
Impetigo	...	...	597	33
Other Skin Diseases	...	...		
TOTAL	...	...	608	35

## GROUP II.—EYE DISEASES, DEFECTIVE VISION AND SQUINT.

Defect or Disease	Number of Defects dealt with.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise
External and other, excluding errors of Refraction and Squint ...	121	9
Errors of Refraction (including Squint). (Operations for Squint are recorded separately in the body of the Report) ... ..	401*	11
TOTAL ...	522	20
Total number of pupils for whom spectacles were:		
(a) Prescribed ... ..	228*	6
(b) Obtained ... ..	184*	6

\*Including cases dealt with under arrangements with the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services.

## GROUP III.—DISEASES AND DEFECTS OF EAR, NOSE AND THROAT.

	Total number treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Received Operative Treatment—		
(a) for diseases of the ear ...	—	1
(b) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis ... ..	—	34
(c) for other nose and throat conditions ... ..	—	1
Received other forms of treatment ...	158	38
TOTAL ...	158	74

## GROUP IV.—ORTHOPÆDIC AND POSTURAL DEFECTS.

(a) Number treated as in-patients in hospitals or hospital schools	8	
(b) Number treated otherwise, e.g., in clinics or out-patient departments ... ..	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
	267*	4

\*Includes 56 cases under observation at the clinic.

In addition there were 133 cases having exercises in school apart from the Council's Orthopædic Scheme, and 10 cases having other forms of treatment provided by the Authority.



### GROUP V.—CHILD GUIDANCE TREATMENT.

	Number of Cases Treated.	
	In the Authority's Child Guidance Clinics.	Elsewhere.
Number of Pupils treated at the Child Guidance Clinics ... ..	91	—

### GROUP VI.—SPEECH THERAPY.

	Number of Cases Treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
Number of Pupils treated by Speech Therapist ... ..	34	—

### GROUP VII.—OTHER TREATMENT GIVEN.

Defect or Disease	Number of Cases Treated.	
	By the Authority.	Otherwise.
(a) Miscellaneous Minor Ailments	1119	12
(b) Other:—		
(1) Cervical Glands ... ..	4	5
(2) Heart and Circulation ... ..	68	8
(3) Lungs ... ..	20	22
(4) Developmental—		
Hernia ... ..	—	1
Other ... ..	1	8
(5) Nervous System—		
Epilepsy ... ..	—	11
Other ... ..	11	5
(6) Psychological—		
Developmental ... ..	—	—
(7) Other ... ..	428	71
TOTAL ...	1651	143

TABLE V.  
DENTAL INSPECTION AND TREATMENT.

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Dental Officers:—				
	(a)	Periodic age groups	...	...	—
	(b)	Specials	...	...	1315
	(c)	TOTAL (Periodic and Specials)	...	...	1315
(2)	Number found to require treatment		...	...	1315
(3)	Number referred for treatment		...	...	1315
(4)	Number actually treated		...	...	1179
(5)	Attendances made by pupils for treatment		...	...	3692
(6)	Halfdays devoted to		{ Inspection Nil. { Treatment. None especially. Secondary Scholars are treated with Primary Scholars.		
(7)	Fillings	...	{ Permanent Teeth 1977 { Temporary Teeth —	Total	1977
(8)	Number of Teeth Filled	...	{ Permanent Teeth 1432 { Temporary Teeth —	Total	1432
(9)	Extractions	...	{ Permanent Teeth 625 { Temporary Teeth 439	Total	1064
(10)	Administration of general anæsthetics for extractions				471
(11)	Other Operations	...	{ Permanent Teeth 850 { Temporary Teeth —	Total	850

Blind (including partially blind).	Children with multiple defects.	At other Institutions ...	3	3	6
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	2	4	6†
Blind (including partially blind).	(i.) Children who are so blind that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for blind Children.	At no School or Institution	1	3	4
		At Special Schools for the Blind	2	3	5†
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	1	—	1
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
	(ii.) Children who have such power of vision that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for the partially blind.	At Special Schools for the Blind or partially Blind ...	1	—	1
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	2	—	2*
		At no School or Institution	1	2	3*
			—	—	—
Deaf (including deaf and dumb and partially deaf).	(i.) Children who are so deaf that they can only be appropriately taught in a School for the deaf.	At Special Schools for the Deaf	4	3	7
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	—	—	—
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	3	—	3
			—	—	—
	(ii.) Children who can only be appropriately taught in a School for the partially deaf.	At Special Schools for the Deaf or partially Deaf ...	—	—	—
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	4	4	8
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution	—	—	—
			—	—	—

\*At Day Special School (Colman Road Open Air School).

†Includes 4 girls at Day Special School (Colman Road Open Air School).

‡Includes 1 boy and 1 girl being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

||In addition 1 girl was attending a Private School.



RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA—Continued.

		Boys	Girls	Total
Educationally Subnormal.	At Special Schools for Education-ally Subnormal Children ...	52	40	92
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	15	13	28
	At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution ...	1	8	4†
Children with Disability of mind.	(i.) Children incapable of receiving benefit or further benefit from instruction in a Special School ...	4	6	10
	(ii.) Children unable to be instructed in a Special School without detriment to the interests of other children ...	—	—	—
Notified during the year to the Local Health Authority for the purposes of the Mental Deficiency Acts.	Educationally Subnormal Children notified on leaving a Special School on or before attaining the age of 16	4	10	14

		Children who, in addition to being educationally subnormal, were blind or deaf ...	Boys	Girls	Total
Children with Disability of mind. —continued.			—	—	—
Epileptics.	Children suffering from severe epilepsy.	At Special Schools ... At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...	— 14 1 1	— 6 — 2	— 20 1 8†
Physically Defective	Children suffering from pulmonary tuberculosis (including pleura and intrathoracic glands).	At Special Schools ... At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ... At other Institutions ... At no School or Institution ...	2 4 — —	— 5 — 2	2* 9 — 2†

\*At Day Special School (Colman Road Open Air School).

†Includes 1 girl being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA—Continued.

		Boys	Girls	Total
Children suffering from non-pulmonary tuberculosis.	At Special Schools	8	—	8*
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	8	11	19
	At other Institutions	—	—	—
	At no School or Institution	2	2	4†
Delicate Children, i.e., all children (except those included in other groups) whose general health renders it desirable that they should be specially selected for admission to an Open Air School.	At Special Schools	42	48	85*
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	21	20	41§
	At other Institutions	1	—	1
	At no School or Institution	8	1	4†
Crippled Children (other than those diagnosed as tuberculous and in need of treatment for that disease) who are suffering from a degree of crippling sufficiently severe to interfere materially with a child's normal mode of life.	At Special Schools	5	3	8*
	At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools	14	2	16
	At other Institutions	4	2	6
	At no School or Institution	4	6	10

Physically Defective  
—continued.

\*At Day Special School (Colman Road Open Air School).

†Being taught by the Visiting Teacher.

§This includes 19 boys and 20 girls suffering from Rheumatic affections. 2 girls of whom were



RETURN OF ALL EXCEPTIONAL CHILDREN IN THE AREA—Continued.

Physically Defective —continued.	Children with heart disease, i.e., children whose defect is so severe as to necessitate the provision of educational facilities other than those of the maintained Primary and Secondary Schools.		Boys	Girls	Total
		At Special Schools ...	—	3	3*
		At maintained Primary and Secondary Schools ...	4	2	6
		At other Institutions ...	—	—	—
		At no School or Institution ..	2	2	4†

\*At Day Special School (Colman Road Open Air School).

†Includes 2 boys and 1 girl being taught by the Visiting Teacher.







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